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## JOURNAL.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904.

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As predicted in these columns recently, the system of compulsory military service recommended by the British Royal Commission of which the Duke of Norfolk is chairman, has been promptly repudiated by the Ministry, and evidently for no other reason than a realization that the opposite course would have led it to inevitable defeat. Even the opponents of the proposed system do not deny the need of that or some similar measure to keep the British Army in an efficient condition for home defense, but public necessity has simply been subordinated to political expediency. Self-preservation appears to be the dominating instinct with ministries as well as with individuals. It is probable, however, that both in England and the United States the popular objection to conscription is based largely upon a misapprehension of the term. It does not mean universal compulsory service in the army at all, as many persons appear to believe. It means simply an enrollment that is not universal, but by lot. In most of the nations of continental Europe where conscription is established every able-bodied young man is required to present himself at the age of twenty for military service. Of those so presenting themselves perhaps a third, but generally a smaller proportion are enrolled, all selections being made by ballot. Those drawing numbers exempting them are permitted to return to their civilian vocations, the only requirement being that they shall leave their names and addresses with the military authorities in order that they may be called to the colors in case of emergency necessitating a quick increase of the standing army. The operation of this system supplies the army with the needful material selected for fitness in a fair and equitable manner and without any discrimination against sections or classes. That a system of this general character will have to be adopted in Great Britain is frankly admitted, not only by the present ministry itself, but many of its foremost Liberal opponents, including Lord Rosebery and Sir Charles Dilke. A broad view of the question is presented in the Baltimore American by the keen sighted writer on international subjects who signs himself "Ex Attaché," who says in part: "In spite of this popular objection to conscription, which virtually forces a citizen to keep the authorities of his native land acquainted with his whereabouts, it is very evident that it will have to be adopted by Great Britain, if not at once, at any rate in the very near future. All the leading military men in England, backed by expert opinion abroad, insist most strongly that the militia and the volunteer forces in their present form are useless for all practical purposes, owing to their absence of proper training, and that they therefore constitute a needless expense. Sooner or later Uncle Sam, with his ever-increasing responsibilities as a great power both at home and abroad, will be brought face to face with the same difficulties as those which are now engaging the earnest attention of John Bull, and will be compelled to follow his example and to resort, as at the time of the Civil War, to conscription."

An exceedingly unfortunate controversy has arisen in military circles in Canada which culminated in the adoption of a resolution at a cabinet meeting on June 13 demanding the dismissal of Lord Dundonald, the General Commanding the Canadian Militia. The trouble is of long standing, but came to a head only a few days ago when Lord Dundonald, in the course of a speech at a banquet in Montreal, protested most earnestly against political interference in military affairs which, he declared, had become intolerable. The reports say that Lord Dundonald cited numerous instances of this pernicious meddling, among them being an attempt by a cabinet officer to veto the appointment of an officer

solely for the reason that the officer belonged to a different political party than the one in control of the Government. In denouncing this sort of demoralizing interference in the development of the Canadian military system to which he has devoted his time and skill, Lord Dundonald, who is a British officer of the very first order of ability, declared that he was actuated solely by a sense of duty to Canada and the Empire. Evidently, however, the influence of the politicians has been too strong for him, and his dismissal will be merely a triumph of party "pull" at the expense of Canada's military interests. His services to the militia institutions of the Dominion have been of unquestionable value. He has devised a system capable of developing a Canadian army of 100,000 thoroughly trained and equipped men, with schools of instruction, arsenals, drill grounds and all the accessories of an efficient military establishment. We cannot but feel that his recall will prove a grievous loss to the Dominion. The estimate in which he is held in Canada at large is well expressed in the following utterance of the Ottawa Citizen: "Lord Dundonald, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, is the best commanding officer that the War Office has hitherto appointed for duty in this country. His military record speaks for itself, and in addition to that he is earnest and tactful and has a better working knowledge of colonial troops than any previous appointee. He has done much to improve the force already and has prepared drill books and outlined plans which, if carried out, will place the Canadian Militia in a better position than ever before."

There is a change of sentiment in the Southern States with regard to the new National Militia Act which is highly encouraging. When the measure became a law it was strongly condemned in certain Southern communities for various reasons. One complaint—and it was purely fanciful—was that the act took all power of control over the militia from the States and placed it in the hands of the President. The answer to this was that this was impossible without an amendment to the constitution. Another grievance was that the measure would require white members of the militia to serve with negroes, although the fact remains that all the Southern States are dominated politically by the principle of negro exclusion and their entire public service, including the militia, is in the hands of white officials. On these and other grounds the Militia Act was at the outset so earnestly opposed at the South that it was seriously proposed in some States to ignore the measure altogether and make no application for the allowances which it provides for those States which conform their militia organizations to the National system. This unfair view of the subject has, however, given way to a saner opinion and the acceptance of a more progressive policy. The new law is not perfect. Its advocates have never pretended that it was perfect. But they have maintained and do maintain that it affords a practical working basis for the construction of a militia system which shall be national, in fact, as well as in name, and that the way to correct whatever defects it may contain is to place it in operation in order that improvements may be suggested by experience. It is gratifying to observe that this broader view now prevails in those States where the new act was at first most inhospitably received, and that there are multiplying signs of a general disposition to give the measure a fair trial on its merits. That, we believe, is all that it is needed to make the act an invaluable auxiliary of the national defenses.

The important question as to whether the provision of the act of April 23, 1904 (Army Appropriation Act), granting an advance of one grade to officers of the Army on the retired list who served with credit in the Civil War and were retired either for age or after forty years' service, applies to officers of like service in the Marine Corps, is now before the Secretary of the Navy with a possibility that it will finally go to the Attorney General. The question has been officially brought before the Navy Department by the formal application of Major Augustus W. Nicholson, retired, of the Marine Corps, who has requested to be advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel, retired, in accordance with the act of April 23, 1904. Section 1622 of the Revised Statutes, under which officers of the Marine Corps are retired, reads as follows: "The commissioned officers of the Marine Corps shall be retired in like case in the same manner and with the same relative conditions in all respects as are provided for officers of the Army, except as is otherwise provided in the next section." Major Nicholson had forty-seven years and three months service on the active list of the Marine Corps, having served with credit throughout the Civil War. He claims that under Section 1622 of the Revised Statutes he is entitled to the benefits of the act of April 23, 1904, and the Navy Department authorities are at present giving his application for advancement their attention in connection with similar cases of officers of the Marine Corps now on the retired list.

Mr. Arthur Hurd, a well known English writer on naval questions, in the course of an article in the Fortnightly Review, contends that the recent increase of naval expenditures throughout the world is due largely to Germany. He says: "Germany is the culprit. The heavy outlay on the British and also on the American fleet can be traced in very large measure to Berlin." Mr. Hurd declares that Germany is now building war-

ships more rapidly and probably at less cost than England or the United States, and adds: "Never has the world witnessed a scheme of naval expansion carried out with such persistent, business-like, unwearying energy." The apprehension with which the growth of the German Navy is regarded in England is amply warranted, and there is abundant reason for a similar feeling here in the United States. Germany is the foremost and most resolute competitor of both England and the United States in the field of international commerce. Her Navy is the pioneer and advance agent of her trade progress, and every increase of her fleet means an increase of her over-sea markets. For either England or the United States to fall behind and fail to keep pace with the German naval advance would be an act of national stupidity.

Inasmuch as the large gathering of United States warships in the Mediterranean appears to have provoked a good deal of speculation in continental Europe, our Government has thought it worth while to point out informally that, with the exception of those vessels recently ordered to Tangier to aid in rescuing an American citizen held captive by bandits, the movements of the vessels now assembled in Mediterranean waters are all in accordance with cruising plans adopted several months ago. When those plans were under consideration inquiry was made of the various governments at whose ports the squadrons desired to call as to whether the visitors would be welcome, and the reply was cordially in the affirmative in every instance. The suggestion that the assembling of so considerable a force of American warships of the larger types in the Mediterranean was ordered in view of possible eventualities in the Far East is obviously purely fanciful. The hospitality with which the officers of the visiting squadrons have been everywhere received shows clearly enough that the friendly nature of their mission is thoroughly understood.

Secretary Taft's decision holding that Army officers assigned to duty on the Isthmus in connection with the building of the Panama Canal shall receive from the Canal Commission as additional pay a sum equal to fifty per cent. of their service pay, is a step in the right direction, but whether it affords a full measure of fair play is a matter of controversy. It is held by officers who have had experience on the Isthmus that even if they should receive the same pay given to civilians for identical classes of work they would be little if any better off at the end of each fiscal year than if they had remained with their respective military commands in the United States. There can be no doubt that officers who perform duty in the constructive or executive branches of the canal project will do so at considerable sacrifice of comfort, time and money, and inasmuch as there is nowhere any desire to subject them to hardship or injustice, it is to be hoped that the question of additional pay may receive the most generous consideration at the hands of the Government.

Hereafter, in accordance with an order issued by Secretary Hay, the phrases "United States Embassy," "United States Consulate," etc., will not appear upon ambassadorial or consular seals or upon the stationery, record books or doors of our diplomatic and consular offices in foreign countries, but in their places will appear "American Embassy," "American Legation," "American Consulate," etc. One reason for this change is the fact that throughout the world there are perhaps a dozen federations each styling itself "the United States," the result being a vast amount of confusion in correspondence and the transaction of official business. Another reason is that the term "American" is simpler, more dignified and more significant than the former designation and more in keeping with the position of the country among the nations of the world.

The President this week granted recess commissions conferring the rank of major upon four chaplains of the Army. According to the War Department's interpretation of the law giving the President the power to advance, under certain conditions, Army chaplains to the grade of major, only four chaplains at this time have the proper recommendations to entitle them to promotion, on file in the War Department. They are: Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf.; Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf.; Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, Art. Corps, and Chaplain Edward J. Vattman, 11th Cav. These chaplains have been given recess commissions as majors. The War Department authorities expect that other chaplains will soon be promoted and the recommendations of their commanding officers are being awaited.

In view of the controversy which has arisen over the fact that the American rifle team, in winning the Palma Trophy at Bisley last year, used special rifle barrels, the National Rifle Association of America has wisely decided to return the trophy to the N.R.A. of Great Britain, to be held by that organization for future competition. An invitation from the United Rifle Societies of France for an American team to compete in the meet to be held at Lyons from July 7 to July 18, has been received by the N.R.A. of America. This meet will be for sporting rifles, forty shots lying down, forty shots kneeling, and forty shots standing. The executive committee has decided if it is practicable to send a team to represent America in July.



Referring to the article by Major J. C. Gresham, 15th U.S. Cav., in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of May 28, page 1026, the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. Gazette says: "One of the most interesting contributions which in a long time has been made by a reader to that bible of the regular military establishment of the United States, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, is an article by Major J. C. Gresham, of the 15th Cavalry, upon 'Localization of Regiments.' The article, which is reprinted in this issue of the Gazette, is pregnant with valuable and wholesome suggestions and its title does not fully represent its meaning. It is not the purpose here to add another to the array of arguments which Major Gresham has so ably marshalled, but we recognize and thank him for the apt and happy exposition of the ideal regiment and ask if it does not justly portray the 7th. The whole trend of the writer's argument is toward the value and justice of autonomy, as well as the localization and specification of a regiment. Autonomy in this case means as the dictionary warrants, independence of spirit and a proper degree of self-regulation, and such an autonomy, if it characterized every regiment, would tend, not only to its benefit, but redound to the credit of the whole State and nation, as well as to the home locality of the regiment. Think of the pride the troopers of the 7th Cavalry take in being known as members of 'the Custer Regiment.' No monument will ever be needed to picture to an American mind the lone figure with flowing yellow locks standing, revolver in hand, bravely facing death at the hands of a horde of ferocious savages. It stands out in bold relief like Crockett in the Alamo, and John Paul Jones saying, 'I have not yet begun to fight.' Our soldiers must have the one country, one flag, one uniform, but the heroes and their acts, the history and traditions of a regiment and its strong individuality are its own. Is it not more animating and inspiring to do one's best with such regimental incentives, than to be 'lost in the shuffle'?"

So excellent have been the results of applied dentistry in the United States Army that the subject is naturally engaging a larger measure of practical interest in the armies of Europe. A striking illustration appears in the report made by Dr. Richter, a staff surgeon of the German Army, on his examination of one thousand men belonging to a Saxon regiment. Of that entire number, he says, only sixty-one had thoroughly sound teeth; among the others there was an average per capita of nearly two teeth missing and more than four decayed. Of the decayed teeth less than one-half could have been saved by proper treatment, but the remainder required extraction. In another regiment Dr. Richter found that there were yearly about 2,300 extractions, while 2,100 fillings were made and fifty sets of artificial teeth supplied. As a result of Dr. Richter's excellent efforts in this field, the German General Staff has authorized the issue of instructions to the entire German Army regarding the hygiene of the mouth. Lectures on the various branches of the subject have been arranged for, attendance on which is compulsory, and non-commissioned officers are required to see that all prescribed regulations relating to the care of the teeth are rigorously enforced. It is fully expected that Dr. Richter's inquiries will lead to the organization of a dental corps in the German Army, although the advance in that direction is likely to be retarded by the fact that dentists in Germany are relatively few in number and of mediocre ability. In England a similar movement has already taken form in the appointment of eight surgeon dentists for duty with troops in the United Kingdom, but medical officers have pointed out that a much larger number will have to be provided if the desired results are to be produced. It is gratifying to observe from conditions in other countries that in this important matter as in others looking to the health and comfort of enlisted men, the United States Army is well in the lead.

Considerable interest is being shown in the old U. S. frigate *Constellation*, which arrived at the navy yard, New York, for repairs. She was for many years used as the practice ship for midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy, but for some ten years past has been used for naval apprentices at Newport, R.I. She has an interesting history, and is the second oldest vessel of the Navy still afloat and borne on the list of Navy ships. She was commenced at Baltimore in 1796 and launched in 1797, and very little of the original vessel probably remains at this time. She had a displacement of 1,265 tons, and a complement of 340 men and cost \$314,212. She carried six 8-inch guns and thirty-two 32-pounders. During a cruise in 1804 from Hampton Roads she made from six to ten inches of water per hour, which increased to two feet in rough weather. Her length was 161 feet, beam 40 feet, hold 13 1-2 feet, original ballast 100 tons, and carried a water supply of 30,000 gallons, and provisions for four months. She was laid up in ordinary in the Eastern Branch, D.C., until 1812, where she was rebuilt, and given fourteen inches more beam. There is no early report of her qualities. Her log books show a speed of 10 knots on a wind and 12 1-2 free, under the most favorable circumstances while she was a new ship. Her maximum draft, when stored and provisioned for a cruise, was 22 1-2 feet, and her best sailing trim, varying from eighteen to twenty-four inches by the stern, according to the water displaced. She was reported to steer, stay, and work well, in her cruise in the Mediterranean in 1833, where she lived through a heavy gale in which a French 80-gun ship was lost, and during the

same night while lying to, weathered the French Admiral's ship some seven miles. She was also reported very weathery; careens readily to her bearings when she is stiff and easy on her masts. She was rebuilt again in 1854, and her present dimensions are, length, 176 feet; beam, 42 feet; mean draft, 20 feet, and displacement, 1,970 tons.

Several members of the commission of representative Filipinos now traveling in this country having intimated that Aguinaldo, the former leader of the Philippine insurrection, would like to pay a visit to the United States in July, the War Department has explained that it knows of no reason why he should not do so. Army officers lately returned from the Philippines agree that Aguinaldo has been exceedingly well-behaved since taking the oath of allegiance, that he has shown himself to be heartily in sympathy with American rule and that a visit to the United States would so impress him that he would be still more useful as a supporter of American authority in the islands. It is understood in Manila that Aguinaldo owns real estate and other property from which he derives a comfortable income, and that he is well able to bear the expense of a journey to the United States, so that if he cares to make the trip there is really no reason why he should not. The chances are that he would be hospitably received in the United States, and by none more cordially than by the officers of the Army with whom he was brought into contact, somewhat against his will, in the Philippines. There is no doubt that Aguinaldo has seen a great light, that he now regards American rule in the islands as a boon, not as a blight, and that the new order of things suits him in all particulars. Wherefore, if he shall conclude to visit the United States, not as a hero or a martyr, but as a faithful supporter of American authority in its earnest purpose to promote the welfare of the Filipino people, he may be assured of a hearty welcome.

Even among those who most keenly regret that Col. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., retired, is not to continue as superintendent of the Indian School at Carlisle, there will be general rejoicing in the fact that his successor, Capt. William A. Mercer, 7th U.S. Cavalry, is an officer who combines in a high degree the qualities of personal integrity, extensive professional experience, thorough knowledge of Indian character and practical business ability. For more than twenty years Captain Mercer has been actively engaged in looking after the affairs of various tribes of Indians in the West, serving at several of the most important agencies and reservations, and the record of his work is a continuous story of faithful effort to protect the mutual interests of the Government and its Indian wards. In the extensive transactions which he has conducted the Indians have had a resolute and vigilant friend and the Government a most capable and trustworthy representative whose transfer to the head of the great training school at Carlisle is the just reward of difficult and honorable service. Captain Mercer was born in New York but was appointed to the Army from Connecticut as a second lieutenant of the 8th Infantry Nov. 23, 1880, promoted first lieutenant March 9, 1889, captain August 7, 1897, transferred to 7th Cavalry October 14, 1898. His record fully warrants the assumption that under his direction the Indian school at Carlisle will lose none of its influence and usefulness.

In the course of his silver medal essay on "Esprit de Corps," to which frequent allusion has already been made in these columns, Capt. James Postell Jervey, U. S.A., makes a plea in behalf of the private soldier which is right to the point. After pointing out that it is difficult to arouse among the people at large any sympathy for the hardships, appreciation for the good work or charity for the shortcomings of the private soldier, Captain Jervey says: "The hostility of the American public to the Army in the past is attributable partly to our national traditions and training, and partly to the attitude and position of the Army. The dangers of militarism have been sounded in the public ear since the Revolution, and are inculcated at every stage of the education. These causes will be difficult to remove. The only remedy lies in the more general diffusion of knowledge through education and the press, and the demonstration to the people of the necessity of an Army, and of the fact that the Army is not a menace to liberty, but the safeguard of it as long as the Chief Executive and the legislative bodies are true to their trust."

There are a good many public leaders, clergymen and laymen in this country who, as Fourth of July approaches, find a certain mild and harmless pleasure in attacking some of our cherished American traditions. One of these gentlemen, Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, a brilliant minister of Chicago, has already been indulging in this innocent pastime by "taking a fall" out of the Declaration of Independence. "There was never a more interesting falsehood," he declares, "than the proposition that 'all men are created free and equal.' The Declaration of Independence was the work of an hour of intense excitement. Freedom is something to be won. Men are not born free. Every power into whose control a man comes is a conquered freedom. There are no equals in this universe of God's." We infer from Dr. Gunsaulus's remarks that he has got hold of a bogus copy of the Declaration. The genuine nowhere says that all men are created free, and as for the equality it speaks

of it means, of course, nothing but equality before the law. That Brother Gunsaulus, on the strength of a mere misinterpretation, should accuse Jefferson of uttering "an interesting falsehood" is decidedly rough.

Writing from "The Sentry Box, Bergen Point, N.J.," June 13, 1904, Allen C. Redwood, late 18th Md. C.S. Cavalry, says: "Your exception in your issue of May 28, 1904, to the statement as to the accidental wounding of two meritorious officers is noted with interest, and I may add—with approval: As one of Fitz. Lee's old troopers, a participant in the action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, and a somewhat unwilling witness of the crushing charge of Merritt's division on the Confederate left, which determined the issue of that momentous day, permit me to second your protest. There were many 'accidents' of the kind that day; one of them resulted in the untimely taking off of the good right arm of Bvt. Brigadier General Rodenbough, now my highly esteemed personal friend, well up in the front of the charge referred to. An 'accident of war,' perhaps, but to so describe it in bald terms seems no less an injustice to a gallant soldier than a reflection upon Confederate marksmanship."

According to recent advices from Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, it is expected that he will sail the battleship squadron from Lisbon about June 16 for Gibraltar, where a brief stop will be made to take on stores. From there the squadron will begin its cruise in the Mediterranean and visits will be paid to Malta and Piræus. At the latter port extensive shore liberty will be given the ships' crews and they will visit Athens. Returning from Piræus the squadron will visit Trieste, the Austrian port on the Adriatic. The squadron, which now consists of the Kearsarge (flagship), Alabama, Iowa and Maine, will shortly be augmented by the Illinois and Mayflower, which have just completed their target practice off Vineyard Haven and will soon sail for Gibraltar. The Missouri will also join the squadron in the Mediterranean, making the trip from Newport News alone.

The Navy Department has received a telegram from Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, commandant the Boston, announcing the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco on June 12. It will be necessary for the Boston to be docked and thoroughly overhauled before she will be fit for another cruise, as her bottom has become very foul during her long stay in Southern waters. Captain Diehl was detached from the Boston on June 15 and started immediately for Washington. It is expected that he will assume the duties of Judge Advocate General on June 20, as the successor of Capt. S. C. Lemly, whose tour of duty expired June 3. In the interim Mr. E. P. Hanna, Solicitor of the Department, has been acting as Judge Advocate General.

The Buffalo Enquirer says: "That the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* should oppose the restriction of the employment of submarine mines in war is another proof that militarism needs to be brought into line with the advance of civilization. Uncurtailed use of the ocean mine isn't any better than license to adopt the explosive bullet." As the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* has not opposed "the restriction of the employment of submarine mines in war," our neighbor at the other end of the State is getting unnecessarily excited. In common with papers of similar proclivities it seems disposed to use the term "militarism," much as the name of Bonaparte was used in England a century ago to frighten timid children into good behavior.

While the efforts of the United States to induce the Republic of Panama to adopt the gold standard as the basis of its monetary system are animated by a sincere regard for the welfare of the new nation, they are also prompted somewhat by the sense of intelligent self-interest. Rear Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, estimates that if the silver standard, giving a currency of uncertain and fluctuating value, were adopted it would cost the United States about \$25,000,000 more to construct the Panama canal than it would under a currency system based on gold.

The Army and Navy Gazette draws from the war in the Far East a lesson which it is well for us to heed. If, it says, this "has shown the caution with which territorial attack from the sea must be conducted, it has illustrated not less that an enemy operating from the sea has the power of disseminating the defence forces on land, owing to the uncertainty of his point of attack. It is not so easy to resist a landing as some suppose."

Secretary Moody has appointed a board consisting of Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., as president; Lieut. Commanders Rodgers and Bryan, Naval Constructor Leonard and Civil Engineer Maxson to formulate a report on the projected improvements to be taken in hand at the naval station at Guantanamo under the provisions of an act of Congress passed at the last session.

When Rear Admiral Henry Glass is relieved of command of the Pacific Station in the fall he will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, at present commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The successor to Admiral Goodrich at Portsmouth has not yet been decided upon.



The Comptroller of the Treasury, as has been stated, has decided that officers of the Army, who have been appointed to increased grade under the act of April 23, 1904, are not entitled to the increased pay incident to their grade until confirmed by the Senate. It is the opinion of the attorneys (C. A. Maxwell, W. B. Matthews and their associates), who were instrumental in securing favorable action by Congress in this matter, that the decision of the Comptroller is erroneous, and they are making an effort to have it modified, or by some other executive action have the act so construed as to carry the increased pay back to the date of the act, or at least back to the date of acceptance of commission by officers. Failing in that, the attorneys will take the matter to Congress with a view to securing legislation providing for the increased pay back to the date of the act, as was evidently intended by the law. The same attorneys have been working for several years past to secure an act of Congress providing for the settlement of the claims of Army officers for arrears of longevity pay, and by written and oral argument have presented the facts and the law to the respective committees of the two Houses having charge of the matter, and at both the fifty-seventh and fifty-eight Congresses were successful in securing favorable reports from both committees, and they are confident of securing an act for this purpose at the next session of Congress. They will on application furnish officers having this class of claims all the facts and give a statement of the amount due. Officers who served as cadets at the Military Academy or as enlisted men are entitled to arrears in longevity pay, the former class up to February 24, 1881, and the latter up to June 18, 1878.

During the months of March and April, 1904, the following tests were made and new work noted undertaken by the Ordnance Department of the Army. An elevation lock was adopted for 12-inch mortar carriages, model of 1896. Slow-motion elevating and traversing gears ordered attached to a 10-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1896, at Fort Monroe, for trial. Wire retraction ropes substituted for manila rope on 6-inch disappearing carriages, model of 1898. Gunner's punches and gunner's drills adopted for issue to replace the gimlets as they become unserviceable; one size of each for 12-inch rifle, model of 1898; one size for all other seacoast cannon, and one for all rapid-fire guns. The multi-ball cartridge for rifle ordered to be replaced by one termed the "guard cartridge," which contains a lead slug weighing 156 grains and a powder charge to produce a velocity of 1,160 feet. A new bore sight designed for use in guns below 8-inch caliber. Manufacture commenced at Watertown Arsenal of thirty combined towing and floating targets, and thirty anchored or towing "material targets" for small R.F. guns, all of new design, for issue to the Service for Artillery practice. The first of sixty 3-inch, 15-pounder rapid-fire guns, model of 1902, on parapet mounts, complete with shields, accessories and tools, manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company, was tested. The results showed the gun and mount to be generally satisfactory. Test completed of four kinds of fixed quadrants for 12-inch mortar carriages, model of 1896. The value of the ballistic coefficient (c) was determined for 3-inch shrapnel with hexagonal interior, the head slightly modified, fitted with Krupp fuse.

The article by Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U.S.A., on "Our Part in the Drama of the Pacific," which, as we recently noted, was published in the Pacific Baptist, is in reality a strong protest against the transfer of the Philippines from the United States to any other power. After pointing out how the English people cursed the memory of King George III. for restoring Manila and Havana to Spain after they had been captured by British squadrons in 1762 and declaring that the Philippines are virtually America's India, Chaplain Bateman says: "I have said that our stay would be long in the Orient. I will go a step further in a declaration that we shall always be there. We still now and then hear that some fine day we shall turn over our insular possessions to the natives. I hope that we shall never be quite foolish enough to do that. I can scarcely conceive of so radical a change in Malay character as would justify a complete relinquishment of authority in the Philippines. . . . The Philippines compose our American India, and future events will make the holding of them more imperative than we can realize to-day. It has been suggested that we sell the islands to Japan. The suggestion, if it were not often made, would not be worthy of a moment's consideration."

Two American warships instead of one will probably participate in the tercentennial celebration of the discovery of the St. John's River on June 20. Orders were originally cabled to the Detroit, Commander Dillingham commanding, to proceed from San Juan, P.R., to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, for this celebration. The orders were sent to San Juan, P.R., as at the time the Detroit was on her way to that port from Dominican waters. The Detroit did not put in at San Juan as soon as she was expected and in the fear that she might not reach Annapolis in time orders were sent the Topeka at New York, which was reported ready for sea, to go to Annapolis. At the same time orders were sent to Commander Dillingham cancelling his previous orders. It appears, however, that the Detroit arrived at San Juan June 15, when Commander Dillingham received his original orders, and seeing that he had no time to lose set sail at once for Nova Scotia. He will make no intermediate stops and so will be at Nova Scotia soon after the Topeka arrives. The Topeka started on her cruise on June 17 and there is no way of stopping her. Although the Government was asked to send but one ship, it is believed that both will receive a hearty welcome under the circumstances.

Several changes have been made by Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, in the personnel of the divisions of the War Department General Staff. The organization of the General Staff in Washington, as approved by General Chaffee on June 13, 1904, is as follows: Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brig. Gen. John P. Story, Chief of Artillery, Capt. Benjamin Alvord, Secretary of General Staff. First Division: Col. Enoch Crowder (on duty in the Far East), Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, Major William P.

Duval, Major John S. Mallory, Capt. Frank McIntyre, Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Capt. Peyton C. March (on duty in the Far East), Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher. Second Division: Major Wm. D. Beach, Capt. Harry C. Hale, Capt. Charles H. Muir, Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, Third Division: Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Lieut. Col. Charles Shaler, Major George W. Goethals, Major Montgomery M. Macomb, Major George F. E. Harrison, Major Samuel Heber, Capt. Charles Lynch, Capt. James T. Dickman, Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, Capt. Sydney E. Cloman, Capt. William G. Haan.

Mr. Henry L. Clapp, a former resident of New York, who has lived for many years in the Island of Malta, has announced his purpose to build a hospital in that island which seems likely to be of great usefulness, in time of need, to American soldiers and sailors. The institution, Mr. Clapp explains, will be built on plans prepared by American architects, fitted with all modern appliances and conducted in accordance with the most approved American hospital methods. This hospital will be open to officers and men of the United States Army and Navy who may need medical or surgical treatment while cruising in that part of the world, and no distinctions will be drawn among patients on differences of race, color or creed. The value of Mr. Clapp's beneficent project is manifest at a glance. It will afford a hospital retreat for American warships and transport vessels passing between the United States and the Far East by way of the Suez Canal, the need of which has often been realized during the last five years, and will amount in some degree to a sanitary base for the Navy in a quarter of the world where such facilities are exceedingly limited.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General of the Atlantic Division, went to Manassas, Va., this week to settle the matter of leases for the September maneuvers. It has been decided that the maneuver forces shall consist of twenty-five thousand troops, to include five thousand Regulars and twenty thousand militia. Every State in the Atlantic division, except Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, Mississippi and possibly Alabama, will send troops to these maneuvers. Major General Corbin will be in command, with headquarters at Gainesville, Va. One maneuver army will be stationed at Thoroughfare Gap, Va., and another at Manassas, Va., ten miles away. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, J. Franklin Bell, Theodore J. Wint, Jesse M. Lee, Tasker H. Bliss and Thomas H. Barry will be the general officers of the maneuver armies. Texas has promised to send 1,600 militia. All the Regulars from Chickamauga Park and Fort McPherson, besides those from the Department of the East, will be present.

The new steel Revenue Cutter Wissahickon was launched at Baltimore, Md., on June 11, and was christened by Miss Mina W. DeHart, daughter of Capt. W. C. DeHart, of the Revenue Service. As the vessel entered the water a number of steam vessels in the vicinity welcomed the new craft with a chorus of whistle blasts that continued until the momentum of the newly launched vessel had been lost, and she came to a standstill some distance out in the stream. The dimensions of the new vessel are: 90½ feet long over all, 88 feet between perpendiculars, 20½ feet beam and 10 feet 3 inches depth of hold. Her displacement at mean draft will be 175 tons. The vessel will be equipped with one Roberts safety water-tube boiler, which will furnish steam for triple-expansion engines with cylinders 13.8 inches, 21 inches and 32¼ inches in diameter, with a common stroke of piston of 24 inches. The machinery is already built and will be installed at once. The Wissahickon will be completed in about eight weeks.

There is a streak of unreasoning optimism, or of stolid indifference, in the Russian character regarding the events of the war in the Far East, which finds curious expression in the columns of the Vozvedchik, of St. Petersburg, the leading service magazine of Russia. After a careful survey of the situation, that journal concludes that after three and a half months of war the Russians are as well off as they expected to be, while the Japanese have fallen behind! The Japanese, it continues, have accomplished little or nothing in spite of the fact that they took the offensive at the outset. Their plan to rout Kuropatkin has not yet been executed! The Russian army in Manchuria is still increasing and it is pointed out with unconcealed satisfaction that the Japanese control of the sea is not yet absolute. "Of course," says the Vozvedchik, "Port Arthur cannot hold out indefinitely in the face of a faith which virtually courts death," but there is cause for joy in the fact that the place has not yet fallen!

In refreshing contrast with much of the comment upon the unhappy international misunderstanding regarding the Palma Trophy is the following expression of Lord Chylesmore, President of the British National Rifle Association apropos to the decision of the American Association to return the trophy to England: "At present no official communication announcing the resolution of the American association has reached us, but I feel certain that our council appreciate the sportsmanlike decision. Until we have received an official communication of its course it is impossible to say what action our council will take. I can only express my personal satisfaction that an agreement satisfactory to all has been reached, and repeat that it has never been the wish on this side to impart any bitterness into the correspondence or to in any way attempt to upset the result of the match."

We learn that the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy in its forthcoming annual report will probably recommend that the age of admission at Annapolis should be from fourteen to sixteen or from fifteen to seventeen, instead of from sixteen to twenty as at present. The board in its visit to the academy this year was struck with the very great difference in ages and reached the conclusion that the midshipmen entering should be nearer the same age and that they should start their training as early as possible in view of their long term of instruction of six years. In Navy circles the announcement of this contemplated change will be welcomed as a

desirable change. At the Navy Department it is favorably commented upon.

There is at present living at Tifliski Listok, an English paper states, an old Russian soldier aged 122 years, who fought in many battles against Napoleon I. Andreas-Nicholjewitch Schmidt was born in the year 1782 at Scaulen, in the government of Kowno, and entered the army when fourteen years of age. He is in possession of numerous orders, and also the gold medal for saving life. In the year 1858 he was ordered to escort the political offender Schukowaki to Siberia. The prisoner escaped, and Andreas was in consequence banished to Siberia himself, where he remained for ten years. In 1868 he was pardoned by Alexander II. and returned to his home. He has still his sight and hearing, and can walk without assistance, and he is still able to enjoy life. His memory is bad for things of to-day, but he remembers vividly the events of his younger life.

In our issue of March 26 we published a statement to the effect that Capt. Arlington U. Betts, U.S.V., lately Governor of the Province of Albay, Island of Luzon, who was a candidate for re-election at the spring elections, had protested against the election of his successful native rival, Governor Santos. It appears that this information, which came from sources regarded as trustworthy, was incorrect. We are advised that Governor Betts did not desire a re-election, that he consented to the use of his name only in case the convention failed to agree upon another candidate, and that he filed no protest whatever against the returns in favor of the successful nominee.

Upon the recommendation of General Story, Chief of Artillery, a general order has been prepared and will be promulgated next week, designating the following Coast Artillery companies as "torpedo companies": The 120th Company, the 95th Company, the 58th Company and the 60th Company. The order will describe the duties of torpedo companies of Artillery which, briefly, will be to have complete charge of the submarine defenses of the harbors where they are stationed. These companies will have charge of the torpedo defense of Boston harbor, New York harbor, Chesapeake bay and San Francisco harbor.

The Bureau of Ordnance has received from a freak inventor or what one officer referred to as a "fake and fancied strategist," this idea: That tubes for torpedoes be placed along the shore of the United States and fitted with torpedoes which could be fired out to sea for a long distance at hostile men of war. The possessor of this idea says he has not worked out the details of the scheme, but would so construct the torpedoes that they would be self destroying after going a certain distance. He has requested that the Department send him an officer to whom he can present the idea, and of course expects to be paid generously.

Orders have been issued for Capt. James T. Booten, Marine Corps, to proceed to San Francisco with about one hundred marines who will constitute the marine guard of the new battleship Ohio. Captain Booten will command the marines of that ship when she is commissioned. The commandant of the Marine Corps has found that it is altogether undesirable to recruit men for the Marine Corps in California, because of the large number of adventurers there. It has been found cheaper in the long run to transport the men needed in the Pacific coast from as far east as St. Louis and Kansas City.

Our foreign advices, as we have before stated, indicate that the purchaser of the Lake submarine recently shipped for Europe is Russia and not Japan. It was insured in Europe for \$200,000, with the privilege of delivery at any port in Great Britain or on the Continent. The ship carrying it cleared for an Irish port, but its ultimate destination is probably some port in the Baltic.

Only one hundred and fifty of the crew of the Kentucky remain aboard. This is merely enough to clean the ship and attend to her while she is in ordinary and being repaired. Upon the completion of her repairs the Kentucky will be given a new crew all of whose enlistments are for three years from the date of their assignment to her.

In the House of Lords, on May 13, Lord Tweedmouth, in asking a question as to the new service rifle, explained that it was a good rifle, but it was not the best they could get. Lord Donoughmore said 1,000 of them had been made, and they had been tested all over the world. The rifle had stood the tests well, and the men liked it.

In the discussion of the subject of corporal punishment for the pupils of the public schools of New York one of the speakers said: "Japanese parents never strike their children, because they do not want them to become afraid. Japanese soldiers have shown the world that this is a wise rule. Nothing is so demoralizing as fear."

We understand that it is the intention of the General Staff of the Army to introduce a bill at the next session of Congress repealing all laws authorizing Army officers to wear, on occasions of ceremony, badges other than those bestowed upon them by the Government.

General Chaffee, under date of June 16, has promulgated a circular announcing the distribution of the business of the War Department General Staff. We reserve publication of this until another week.

The Supreme Court of Colorado, June 6, refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus to the President of the Western Federation of Miners, held as a military prisoner.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., will succeed Rear Admiral John J. Read as chairman of the Light-house Board.



### GEN. CORBIN TO COMMAND PHILIPPINES.

The following important and unexpected order was promulgated by the War Department on June 16, 1904: "By direction of the President, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, is relieved from the command of the Atlantic Division and the Department of the East, to take effect Oct. 1, 1904, and will then proceed to Manila, P.I., accompanied by his authorized aides and assume the command of the Philippine Islands, relieving Major Gen. James F. Wade of that command. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By order of the Secretary of War,

"A. R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

"Official: F. C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary."

It is understood that the order to General Corbin means that the President has tentatively decided (of course in the event of his re-election), to appoint General Corbin Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff upon the retirement in April, 1906, of General Chaffee. General Corbin has the highest respect and admiration of General Chaffee, whose warm friend he is, and it is realized by the President that reward for his exceptional services during the Spanish War is due him.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur will be offered the command of the Atlantic Division to succeed General Corbin. In the event of his acceptance of this post Major Gen. John C. Bates will go to the command of the Pacific Division and probably General Wade will relieve General Bates in the command of the Northern Division. Should General MacArthur express a desire to remain in command of the Pacific Division the post will be offered to Major General Bates. For the present it is not the intention to make any changes in the commands of the departments of the Philippines which are now commanded by Major General Wood, Brigadier Generals Carter and Randall.

### RECORD BIG GUN SHOOTING.

The 49th Company of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Williams, Me., covered itself with glory in accurate shooting on June 11 with 10-inch guns, and so far as is known has beaten all records.

The result of the practice when the shots were plotted was 100 per cent.; the system which was used was that of Capt. William C. Davis, who was recently transferred from the company to the unassigned list, the series consisting of four rounds with 10-inch breech-loading rifle mounted on the Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage, at a range of about 4,000 yards. The gun commanders and gunners were furnished with no data except the range, making all corrections for wind, drift and travel of target during time of flight by the gunner himself. The manning detail was as follows:

Battery commanders station, 1st Lieut. John J. Lipow, commanding company; first observer, Corp. Raymond W. Fredericks; acting battery officer at the guns, 1st Sergt. James Murray; gun commander, gun No. 1, Sergt. Hugo Pharius; gunner, gun No. 1, Corp. Thomas G. Ray; gun commander, gun No. 2, Sergt. Edward Kenyon; gunner, gun No. 2, Corp. Owen Connoll.

The company also fired the 6-pounder Briggs-Seabury when some excellent rapid shooting was done at a range of 2,400 yards, the gunner actually hitting the small target which was being towed at the rate of about six miles an hour; seven times the series, which consisted of ten shots, were fired in one minute and thirteen seconds. Gun commander, 6-pounder, Sergt. Frank E. Galloway; gunner, 6-pounder, Sergt. John S. Caldwell.

At the close of the day's practice the company was very highly complimented by the district commander, Col. William F. Stewart, who had the company formed at the emplacements before their return to barracks and stated that it was the best practice he had ever witnessed in his long service, and that all the officers who were present had told him the same thing, and that the 49th Company had good reason to be proud of their record. He granted each of the gunners a furlough for their excellent shooting. A large number of officers witnessed the firing.

### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A beautiful wedding ceremony was that which took place at Leavenworth, Kas., June 7, in the First Presbyterian church, when Miss Mary McLaughry, daughter of Major and Mrs. R. W. McLaughry, was married to Lieut. James Buchanan Henry, 4th U.S. Cav. The ceremony was performed by Dr. W. N. Page; the church was handsomely decorated, and the national colors were, of course, draped everywhere. The choir loft above the pulpit was hung with flags, in the center of which rested cross sabers forming an effective five-point star containing the figure "four" in electric lights. The pulpit was set with palms, ferns and trailing vines. A beautiful musical program was played. To the strains of the wedding march the bridal party entered the church. Mr. William Henry, of Wellsville, Ohio, brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Lieutenants S. A. Purviance, F. W. Hersher, J. C. Righter, J. E. Fechet, and M. O'Connor, U.S.A., and Mr. Robert Henry of New York city. The maid of honor was Miss Marabelle Wilson of Chicago, and the bridesmaids were Miss Martha Watson of Lincoln, Neb., Miss Lillian Dougherty, Miss Isabelle Brewster and Miss Anna May Murray. The bride was escorted by her father, Major McLaughry who gave her in marriage. She wore an exquisite white lace robe, princess fashioned, made over white silk and chiffon, while completing her effective toilette was a full-length tulle veil caught to her hair with court plumes. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. Miss Wilson, the maid of honor, wore a striking gown of yellow net over yellow silk and she carried an armful of yellow roses. The bridesmaids were gowned alike in white net over white silk, carried bunches of yellow roses, and all wore pearl brooches, souvenirs from the bride. Lieutenant Henry's gift to the ushers and best man were gold scarf pins. The ceremony was followed by a handsome reception given at the home of the bride, No. 1 Riverside. The house was elaborately decorated. The decorations in the dining room were in yellow to emphasize the Cavalry branch of the Service. The center of the table was adorned with an immense cluster of yellow iris, and satin ribbons in the same shade were carried from the chandelier to the corners of the table, ending in pretty bows. Punch was served on the veranda by Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. McCaskey. The spacious lawn was ablaze with numberless electric lights and the 6th Infantry band added to the charm of the evening. A magnificent collection of wedding gifts was received by the bride and groom. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry left on the midnight train for St. Paul and the Northern Lakes,

and will be at home Wednesdays in July at Fort Leavenworth. The bride went away in a modish tailor-made suit of brown silk meteor and chic hat to match. Among the out-of-town guests were General Osterhaus, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McLaughry of Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Margaret Griffith of Carthage, Ill., Miss Maria S. Madden of Joliet, Ill., Capt. and Mrs. Sholl and daughter, Miss Sholl, of Quincy, Ill.; Rev. D. G. Bradford, wife and daughter, Darline, of Springfield, Ill.

At an afternoon tea, June 13, given in honor of Miss Ormsby, daughter of ex-Governor Ormsby of Vermont, Miss Helen Howard, of Omaha, Neb., and Miss Grace Gray, of Portland, Ore., at the home of Mrs. Mary Hertz, Burlington, Vt., the engagement was announced of her daughter, Miss Sue E. Hertz, niece of Capt. A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., to Mr. Harry S. Howard, youngest son of Major General O. O. Howard, U.S.A. Among the Army people present were Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, Art. Corps; Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Marshall, 15th Cav.; Capt. L. S. Miller, Art. Corps, and Lieut. Richard Furneal, Art. Corps.

Mr. Louis F. Butt, brother of Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., was married to Miss Clara Louise Doughty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Doughty, of Augusta, Ga., at the home of the bride in Augusta on June 1. Captain Butt acted as best man.

Mr. Lewis Amos, of Syracuse, N.Y., and Miss Margaret Hall, sister of Lieut. A. M. Hall, U.S.A., were married at Knoxville, Tenn., on May 25 in the First Presbyterian church.

Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, U.S.A., and Miss Anne Foreman Starr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thompson Starr, were married on June 9 in old St. John's Episcopal church, Salem, N.J. The church was most artistically decorated with palms, field daisies and large American flags from the post at Fort Mott. Rev. Charles M. Perkins, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, Vineland, formerly in charge at St. John's, performed the ceremony before a large assemblage. Mrs. Howard C. Whitehead, of Trenton, a sister of the bride, was the matron of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Willine Buckman, of Philadelphia; Miss Minnie Wrightson, of Easton, Md.; Miss Alice M. Sinnickson and Miss Mabel Grey, of Salem. The groom's best man was Lieut. Godwin Ordway, U.S.A. The ushers were Lieut. Carl E. Wiggins, Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, Philip S. Golderman, and James M. Fulton, U.S.A., all on duty at Fort Mott. The bride wore a handsome gown of white just cloth which was brought to her from the Philippines. The dress was paneled with valenciennes lace over an under dress of white satin, veiled with chiffon. She wore a tulle veil which was caught to her coiffure with orange blossoms and she carried bride's roses. A detachment of soldiers from Fort Mott in full uniform attended the wedding. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Starr on West Broadway, which was largely attended. After a wedding journey of several weeks Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow will reside at Fort Mott, near Salem, where the captain is in command of the 42d Company, Coast Artillery.

Miss Margaret Lea Harvey, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Lynch of Georgetown, and the late Edward John Harvey of Brooklyn, N.Y., was married in Washington, D.C., June 15, to Asst. Surg. Charles Gordon Smith, U.S.N., at Holy Trinity church. Lieut. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N., was best man. Miss Harvey was maid of honor, and Miss Tonita Ridgeway and Miss Agnes Harvey, bridesmaids.

Miss Cordelia Patterson Snyder and Capt. Frank Leslie Wells, 11th Inf., U.S.A., were married in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Washington, D.C., on June 15. The bride wore a handsome gown of white just cloth made over tulle with veil and orange blossoms and carried a white prayer book. Lieutenant S. T. Ansell was best man. The ushers were Lieuts. J. P. Robinson, H. S. Kilbourne, E. T. Weisel, W. C. Tremaine, W. H. Carpenter and Dr. F. P. Reynolds, all of the U.S.A. The bridesmaids were Misses Elsie Rittenhouse, Elsie, Patty and Nellie Gregg, Jane Hunt and Sarah Barker.

Miss Carol Simpson, daughter of Col. William Augustus Simpson, U.S.A., will be married at Washington, D.C., on Monday, June 20, to Frank Valentine Chappell. A breakfast at No. 1743 I street, will follow the religious ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martin of Newark, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Art. Corps.

Miss Mary Maus, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Maus, Med. Dept., is to marry Captain Fry, 13th Inf., on June 29.

The engagement is announced at Portsmouth, N.H., of Sarah Edmunds, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Robert Forbes Bradford, U.S.N., to Dr. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N.

Mrs. K. Rentfro Creager, of Brownsville, Tex., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Laura Linton Rentfro, to 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 26th Inf.

The engagement was announced of Miss Florence H. Paul of Newton Centre to Lieut. Homer B. Grant, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Miss Mary Amelia Gunther, daughter of Mrs. Christian G. Gunther, was married to Lieut. Thomas M. Clinton, U.S.M.C., on June 15, at the country residence of her mother, Stratford, Conn. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. N. Ellsworth Cornwall. The bride was attired in white satin with point lace yoke and tulle veil and was unattended. The groom was attended by Capt. Albert Sidney McLemore, U.S. Marine Corps, as best man. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony and only the family and immediate friends were present. As Lieutenant Clinton has just been ordered to command the guard of the U.S.S. Baltimore on the European station, the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

### RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was killed by a bolt of lightning June 13 immediately following a heavy shower of rain near the target range at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Bower was carrying a rifle, and the bolt ran down the rifle barrel and entered the right side of his chest. Lieut. W. T. Hanum, who was with Bower, felt a slight tingle, and immediately threw away his rifle and tore his cartridge belt off. Lieutenant Bower was appointed to the U.S. M.A. from Pennsylvania June 18, 1897, and was graduated in February, 1901, and assigned to the Artillery Corps. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers Jan. 18, 1902.

His Army friends will deeply sympathize with Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, in the loss of

his only grandson, Henry B. Carrington, Jr., who died of consumption while on his way with his mother from Fort Worth, Tex., to his home in Chicago.

Abner McKinley, brother of the late President McKinley, was found dead in a chair at his home in Somerset, Pa., June 11. His death came without warning to his family.

Comdr. William H. Naumann, U.S.N., who had been on sick leave at his home, Woodford, Me., died at that place on June 15. He was appointed from Pennsylvania as 2d assistant engineer, April 24, 1872. He reached the grade of chief engineer August, 1894.

Edward Bruce Chandler, who died of pneumonia June 7 in Chicago, Ill., was the father of Mrs. Spaulding, wife of Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, U.S.A.. He was born in Hartford, N.Y., in 1838, and went to Michigan when a boy. His father, George Chandler, was one of the pioneers of Romeo, Mich. In 1868 he went to Chicago to engage in the electrical business. Mr. Chandler was the first city electrician, and held that position at the time of the fire of 1871, and during several years afterward. He resigned to become the western agent of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company. Ten years ago he retired from active business. Mr. Chandler was graduated from the University of Michigan, class of '58, and was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, of the Calumet Club and of the M.O.L.U.S.

Mrs. Hannah Bullock, mother of the late Lieut. E. C. Bullock, 7th U.S. Cav., died at Trenton, N.J., June 3.

### PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. H. D. Wilson, U.S.N., at Newark, Ohio.

Mrs. Loud, wife of Col. John S. Loud, U.S.A., has gone to Atlantic City, where she will remain until the middle of July.

Major Morgan Harrod of the Panama Commission and Mrs. Harrod, left Washington on June 14th for New Orleans, La.

Mrs. F. J. Hayden expects to spend the summer at Chautauque Lake. Her address will be care Dr. W. S. Dewey, Bemus Point, N.Y.

Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C. and Mrs. Goodloe have left Washington for their country home, where they will pass the summer.

Lieut. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Johnston were the guests of honor at the hop given at Fort Myer, Virginia, on Friday evening of last week.

Herbert G. Squires, United States Minister to Cuba, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Squires, arrived at New York June 13 on a thirty days' vacation.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard have moved from 3057 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, to Alameda, where they have bought a house which they expect to make their future home. Their address is 921 Grand street.

The hospital authorities at Buffalo, N.Y., report that Major T. A. Bingham, U.S.A., is very much better. He is now able to sit up and it is expected that he will be discharged from the hospital in another two or three weeks.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., accompanied by his son, Lieut. L. S. Breckinridge, has sailed for Europe, and his address while abroad will be care of J. S. Morgan and Company, 22 Old Broad street, London. Mrs. Breckinridge will follow about the 1st of August.

A daughter was born at Washington, June 8, to Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister to the United States. Baroness Moncheur is the daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico and sister of Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Cav. also sister of the wife of Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.

In the case of Capt. H. P. Young, Q.M. Dept., the Comptroller of the Treasury has held that duty on board a Government transport is not the kind of service for which the ten per cent. increase of pay is provided by the act of March 2, 1901. He decides, therefore, that Captain Young is not entitled to this increase of pay while serving as transport quartermaster of the Sheridan.

Representative Southard, of Ohio, has submitted to President Roosevelt, details of a labor dispute in the United States armory and arsenal at Springfield, Mass. It is alleged that Col. Frank H. Phipps, U.S.A., commander of the arsenal, has arbitrarily reduced the wages of all grades of employees. President Roosevelt has ordered an investigation, and directed that meantime, no change be made in the scale of wages.

Surgeon General Van Reypen, U.S.N., retired, was on June 16 elected president of the National Red Cross Society at a meeting held in Washington, D.C. These trustees were unanimously elected: Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman, of the marine hospital and public health service; Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., Chas. J. Bell, of Washington, D.C., J. Wilkes O'Neill, C. C. Glover, S. B. Hege, Senator Proctor, of Vermont, Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan, and Gen. John M. Wilson.

Richard W. Meade, the son of the late General Meade, who is assistant to President H. H. Vreeland of the New York City Railroad Company, writes to the daily papers saying: "The statement which appears in to-day's newspapers that the Mrs. Meade who is on trial at Norris-town, Pa., for stealing electric current, is the widow of General George G. Meade of Gettysburg fame, is absurdly false. General Meade's widow died many years ago, and the person referred to is not related or connected in any way by marriage or otherwise with his family." Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., also writes denying that the woman in question is any relation to him. She was reported to be his daughter.

Brig. Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C., who has been placed on the retired list, is a veteran of the Civil War with a varied and honorable service. He was breveted captain for gallant and meritorious service at the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip in 1862. He was in the battles of Chalmette, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, first and second attacks on Vicksburg, Donaldson, Bayou Sara, and Galveston. At Brazos de Santiago he cut out and captured four vessels under the guns of rebel batteries, the vessels being laden with drugs. At Havre de Grace he commanded both Regulars and Volunteers, and received high commendation from General French. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel, and while attached to the Hartford from 1865 to 1868 he commanded the marines in the attack on the Island of Formosa, and was breveted major for gallant and meritorious services. He commanded the marines in the colored riots in Philadelphia in 1870, was on duty at the great labor riots at Norfolk and was complimented in General Orders by the Secretary of the Navy, and General Hancock, and performed various other duties.



A son has been born to the wife of Capt. John S. Winn, 2d U.S. Cav., at Fort Walla Walla.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. C. S. Hoffman, 1st U.S. Inf., at Fort Brady, Mich., June 9.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. C. R. Darnell, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., June 7.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., and Mrs. Breckinridge were among the passengers who sailed for Glasgow from New York June 11.

Mrs. Price, wife of Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d U.S. Inf., is spending the summer with her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Charles Longemare, in El Paso, Texas.

Capt. K. Matsui, a professor in the Japanese Naval College, arrived June 9 at New York by the White Star liner Cedric from Liverpool. He went to Washington.

Col. J. M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired, will not spend the summer at 45 Waterman street, Providence, R.I., as has been stated. Colonel Ingalls is at present at Wrentham, Mass.

Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th U.S. Inf., was at College Station, Texas, June 7, to act as judge of the competitive drill at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U.S.N., made the Memorial address before Swampscott Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Exeter, N.H., Sunday, June 12, the occasion being the observance of Pythian Memorial Sunday.

The War Department has authorized the correction of the spelling of the surname of Major A. D. Niskern, Subsistence Department, U.S.A., so that hereafter it will be spelled "Kniskern," the latter being the correct spelling of the family name.

Mrs. Hugh Kirkman, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Kirkman at 2017 Kalorama avenue, Washington, D.C., left on June 8 for her home at Whiteville, N.C., where she will remain until joined by her husband, Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U.S. Cav.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter F. Worthington, U.S.N., will leave Edinburgh on June 10 and sail from Liverpool June 11 with his family on the Cunard steamer Etruria for New York due to arrive June 18, and going thence to his home at Annapolis, Md., until the expiration of his leave on June 25.

The Rev. Father George M. Searle, has been elected superior general of the Paulist Fathers at the general chapter at the mother house, West 59th street, New York city. Father Searle is the senior of the fathers, and succeeds the late Father Deshon, who was a graduate of the U.S.M.A.

Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, gave a reception at her cottage on Oakwood Terrace, Newport, Wednesday afternoon, June 15, during which Prof. B. L. Henin, of the University of Paris and professor of the French language at St. George's school, spoke on "Une Grande Dame de la Revolution Francaise."

The annual military exercises of the cadets at St. John's College, Fordham, New York city, of whom Capt. John A. Lockwood, U.S.A., is commandant, were held on June 12. The program was as follows: 1. Escort of the Color, Cadet Capt. Wm. A. O'Brien, commanding; 2. review of battalion of cadets, Cadet Major George A. Daly, commanding; 3. battalion drill; 4. guard mounting; 5. Extended order drill, Cadet Capt. Jas. P. Clark, commanding; 6. Battalion parade.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., was at the Hotel Walcott, New York city, June 12. He later went to Scranton, Pa., where on June 14 he was tendered a reception by the officers of the 13th Infantry of National Guard. The reception was an elaborate affair and was held in the regimental armory. Scranton is very proud of General Wint, who left it over forty years ago to enlist in the Regular Army, and who in that time has risen from private to the rank he at present holds.

Senator McComas went to Washington June 11 and called upon President Roosevelt to renew his request that Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., be appointed a brigadier general just before his retirement, which comes next September. The request to the President to make Colonel Leary a brigadier general has come from many influential friends of the President, who have known Colonel Leary and are familiar with his record. President Roosevelt has expressed himself as anxious to make the appointment if it is possible. Colonel Leary is a native of Maryland, and served with Volunteers from that State during the Civil War.

At the annual convention of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, N.J., June 8 and 9, there was a symposium on the mutual relations and duties of the Government medical services and the profession. It covered the following: What can the medical departments of the Army, of the Navy, and of the public health and marine-hospital service do for medical science? Victor C. Vaughn, Ann Arbor, Mich. What can the medical profession do for the Army? Wm. C. Borden, major surgeon, U.S.A. What can the medical profession do for the Navy? Surg. C. F. Stokes, U.S.N. What can the medical profession do for the public health and marine hospital service? Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman, U.S. P.H. and M.H.S.

Officers and men of the United States squadron at Lisbon, are evidently having a good time. There was an athletic tournament in the royal grounds there on June 14 in honor of the American vessels. King Carlos attended and won the tennis match, shot pigeons and did remarkable shooting with a pistol. Four men from the U.S.S. Kearsarge and the Alabama had boxing contests at the King's request, and of course astonished the natives in their exhibition of the manly art. King Carlos, who takes great interest in athletics, remained on the grounds from half-past one until seven p.m. The combined bands of the squadron furnished the music. There was a large attendance, including Rear Admiral Barker, the United States Minister, Mr. Bryan, and other diplomats.

The Navy Department has not yet acted upon the case of Lieut. George S. Mather of the Marine Corps who was recently tried by court-martial in the Philippines and found guilty on the charges of scandalous conduct and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The papers in the case have reached the Navy Department and are now in the hands of the Acting Judge Advocate General. The five specifications under each charge alleged that Lieutenant Mather failed to pay his debts. The sentence of the court was that he should be reduced to the foot of the list of 1st lieutenants, as it appeared on January 1, 1904. This means a loss of fifty-nine members. The sentence was approved by Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station.

Col. Francis H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., has applied for retirement as brigadier general, having served more than forty years.

Capt. P. P. Powell, U.S.A., retired, is at 44 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., where he expects to remain some time yet before going to California.

Miss Jacqueline Noel, daughter of Mr. J. E. Noel, of Tacoma, Washington, is the guest of Med. Insp. and Mrs. Howard E. Ames, at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Lieut. E. P. Jessop, U.S.N., has reported his arrival in San Francisco with a draft of men destined for the relief of the crews of the Helena and Monterey of the Asiatic fleet.

Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U.S.A., has left Baltimore to spend June at Westminster, Md., and will spend July, August and September at the Lookout Mountain house, Tennessee.

Lieut. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf., and Mrs. Johnson are spending a three months' leave at Center Rutland and Burlington, Vermont, and at the expiration of the leave will join the regiment at Fort Ringgold, Texas, stopping en route at St. Louis.

A party of St. Louis young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. W. P. Clarkson, will visit her brother, Capt. G. S. Turner, at Fort Leavenworth, and attend the student officer's ball. The young ladies are Miss Wade, Miss Hodge, Miss Clem, Miss Green and Miss Johnston.

The following enlisted men of the Army have qualified for and have been appointed master electricians: Electrician Sergeants Charles M. Beer, Thomas E. Bourchier, Robert W. Davis, John L. Davis and Max H. Hagannah. They have been appointed to rank from June 10, 1904.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., secretary of the Military Service Institution, announces that the Buford prize, 1904, for best papers on a Cavalry subject has been awarded as follows: First—\$50 to Major E. J. McClelland, General Staff; Second—\$25 to Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, Milton, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., has been detached from the Kentucky and ordered to his home where he will wait orders until the completion of his shore leave when it is likely he will be ordered to duty in Washington, where he already has served one or more tours of duty at the Navy Department.

Following his promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander and the completion of his cruise, Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., has been detached from sea service on the Mayflower, ordered home and placed on waiting orders. Commander Jones has many friends in Richmond, Va., who will be glad to tender their congratulations.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., who has been detached from the Kentucky, ordered to his home and placed on waiting orders, will at once join Mrs. Field and his daughter, Julia, at Baltimore. Mrs. Field and her daughter but recently returned from the Far East where they were during a portion of the cruise of Commander Field. Mrs. Field was Miss Julia Waters of Baltimore, Md.

Col. William C. Gorgas and Major Louis A. LaGarde, both of the Medical Department of the Army, who have been assigned to sanitary work in connection with the Panama Canal, are booked to sail from New York for Colon June 21 to establish sanitary bases in the canal zone. Associated with Colonel Gorgas and Major LaGarde will be Dr. H. R. Carter in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Baltimore.

Capt. Harry Knox, U.S.N., recently in command of the Brooklyn, has been discharged from further treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, and granted six months' sick leave on surgeon's certificate of disability. Captain Knox will spend a large portion of his leave at his home. Much concern is felt by his friends over his illness, but it is said not to be serious. Captain Knox is now at Lake Placid, N.Y., where he is stopping at the Stevens House.

Much sympathy is being expressed by the friends of Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, U.S.N., over the fact that his son, B. F. Tilley, jr., of the third class at the Naval Academy has been forced to resign on account of physical disability. The nature of the disability is not given, but the resignation of young Tilley followed the examinations made by the medical board composed of Medical Director John C. Wise, U.S.N., Surg. E. P. Stone, U. S.N., and Asst. Surg. Clarence F. Ely, U.S.N.

In view of his knowledge of yellow fever and similar diseases to be encountered on the Isthmus of Panama, Med. Dir. John W. Ross, U.S.N., for some time past on duty at the Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, has been detached from that duty and assigned to duty with the Isthmian Commission. It is probable that Dr. Ross will be associated with the other medical officers on the commission in connection with the means to be taken for the practical extirpation of the "yellow peril" of the Isthmus.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending June 15: Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall; Lieut. S. T. Ansell, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. B. Henderson, U.S.A.; Capt. J. P. Merrell, U.S.N., Mrs. Merrell and Miss Merrell; Lieut. Clifford Game, U.S.A., and Mrs. Game; Gen. W. S. Worth, U.S.A., Miss Worth and maid; Lieut. R. F. Jackson, U.S.A., Lieut. George Deiss, U.S.A., Lieut. Henning F. Colley, U.S.A., Col. H. S. Turrill, U.S.A., Capt. C. C. McCulloch, jr., U.S.A., Lieut. H. B. Grant, U.S.A., Capt. F. L. Wells, U.S.A., Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shuttleworth, and Lieut. E. H. Hartnett, U.S.A.

At the reunion of the Confederate Veterans Association in Nashville on June 15 a monument to the memory of the private soldiers of the Confederate Army was dedicated in Centennial Park with imposing ceremonies, Col. Henry Watterson of Kentucky delivering the oration. The annual memorial service in honor of the Confederate dead was made notable by an eloquent oration on the late Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia by Judge Thomas G. Jones of Alabama. Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee was chosen commander-in-chief of the association and Louisville was chosen as the place for holding the next annual reunion. The association of medical officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy elected these officers: President, Dr. John S. Cain; first vice-president, Dr. J. D. Plunkett; second vice-president, Dr. D. H. Key; third vice-president, Dr. William Martin; fourth vice-president, Dr. Peter B. Bocat. The survivors of the Confederate Navy chose Capt. H. B. Littlepage of Washington, D.C., commander, as successor of Comdr. Dabney H. Seales of Memphis, and elected Capt. W. F. Clayton of Florence, S.C., secretary.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., was received by the King on his arrival in London.

Col. George Scriven, U.S.A., and family will pass the summer near Millwood, Clarke County, Va.

Mrs. Josiah Pierce, daughter of the late Admiral John Dahlgren, U.S.N., is visiting friends near Frederick, Maryland.

Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kirkman, are enjoying a visit from their son, Capt. Hugh Kirkman, U.S.A. and his wife.

Comdr. William Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin will pass the summer in the Catskills, where Commander Irwin hopes to regain his health.

Col. John Biddle, U.S.A., with General Davis, U.S.A., and several other Army officers, passed a day looking over the famous battlefield of Antietam, during the past week.

Dr. Alexander F. Magruder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Magruder have left Washington for their summer home at Frederick, Maryland, where they are entertaining a party of friends.

Miss Mary Heinzelman, daughter of the late General Heinzelman, U.S.A., will pass the summer in Washington, D.C., and expects to take possession of her house, 1709 N street, N.W., in October.

General Oliver, the Assistant Secretary of War, General Crozier, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Walker, U.S.N., General Sternberg, U.S.A. and Captain McCrea, U.S.N., were guests at a dinner given by Mr. Thomas F. Walsh at his palatial home in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, June 14th.

The War Department has been informed that 2d Lieut. John McE. Pruyn, 14th Inf., is being tried by general court-martial in the Philippine Division. The charges upon which Lieutenant Pruyn is being tried are not known at the War Department.

The War Department has been advised of the departure from Tokio for service with the second Japanese army, of Capt. James E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers and John F. Morrison, of the 20th Inf., U.S.A. These officers have been at the United States Legation in Tokio for three months awaiting an opportunity to get to the front.

The ordinations at the Jesuit house of studies, known as Woodstock College, at Woodstock, Md., are scheduled for the week beginning Sunday June 26, and among those to be raised to the dignity of the priesthood is Walter M. Drum, a son of the late Capt. John Drum, 10th U.S. Infantry, and a brother of Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th U.S. Infantry.

There was much specification over the sailing of Capt. Simon Lake, the inventor of the submarine torpedo boat Protector for Europe, June 13. Report had it that Captain Lake was following his submarine boat, which was recently supposed to have been shipped, to put it in trim for work with the Japanese navy. He would not say why or to what port he was sailing.

Dr. Cyrus T. Peckham, the new U.S. Marine Hospital surgeon of Buffalo, N.Y., has arrived at his post of duty to succeed Dr. Eugene Wasdin, transferred to Memphis. Dr. Peckham is a surgeon of wide experience in the marine service. It was with great regret that the citizens of Buffalo learned of the transfer of Dr. Wasdin to Memphis, as he had won his way into the graces of all by his careful and faithful attendance at the time of the death of President McKinley.

Sergeant H. C. Parker, a negro of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, desires to obtain a commission in the Army. He passed a high preliminary examination for a commission but was slightly deficient in weight and chest measurement, however, and the commanding officer of the Department of Missouri disapproved the recommendation of the medical board to permit him to take the final test. Appeal to President Roosevelt has been made to assist Sergeant Parker by two negro bishops and negro politicians.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, June 14, a judgment for \$1,000,000, together with an additional \$130,000 for interest and extra allowances, was given against Gen. Louis Fitzgerald in favor of Morris C. Menges, who sued for the amount named for services rendered by himself in obtaining control of the Western Maryland Railroad for a group of capitalists to which General Fitzgerald belonged. General Fitzgerald, who is not liable personally but only jointly with his associates, announces that the case will be appealed to the highest courts if necessary.

Rear Admiral J. J. Read, U.S.N., who was retired on June 17 on attaining the age of 62 years, was born in New Jersey and appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 21, 1858. He served with the Atlantic Squadron in 1861, and on the Hartford of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron in 1862. He was in all of Farragut's battles, from the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, to Vicksburg, 1862-3. He was also on duty on the South and North Atlantic Blockading Squadrons. Subsequently he performed various duties afloat and ashore and at the time of his retirement was chairman of the lighthouse board.

Executive clemency has been shown 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 22d Inf., and 2d Lieut. S. H. Fisher, 26th Inf., both of whom were found guilty of violation of the regulations and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. Lieutenant Harris was tried on the charge of drunkenness on duty, but in view of the fact that the trouble occurred about two years ago and of the officer's otherwise good record the court recommended clemency and the President has mitigated the sentence to a reduction of fifty numbers. Lieutenant Fisher was tried on the charge of duplication of his pay account and found guilty. The court found, however, that no criminality was attached to Lieutenant Fisher's duplication and the President has mitigated his sentence to a reduction of one hundred files.

At the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Robbins, at Fort Terry, was celebrated the first anniversary of their wedding on June 1. The "Robbins' Nest" was most artistically decorated with flags and flowers, and the flag-cozy-corner was very popular throughout the evening. Quite a gay party, both from the post and New London, Conn., attended in honor of the occasion, and Dr. and Mrs. Robbins were the recipients of many handsome presents. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. George N. Bates and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Williams of New London, Lieutenants Hyde, Britt and Hollyday, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. LaForge, Misses Marguerite Larrabee, Virginia and Mildred LaForge, and Master John Larrabee of the post. A substantial luncheon was set at eleven, and it was not until the early hours that the party broke up, wishing the happy couple many happy returns.



Pay Director George E. Hendee, U.S.N., has gone on a visit to Kings Beach, Lynn, Mass.

Lieut. Col. Wright P. Edgerton, U.S.A., professor, U. S.M.A., is reported very ill at West Point, N.Y.

Mrs. Charles R. Worden is spending the summer in San Francisco with her sister, Mrs. Oliver Perry Evans.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Robertson and Major W. A. Glassford, U.S.A., were guests at the Grand Hotel, New York city, June 15.

Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S.N., having failed professionally in his examination for promotion, has been suspended from promotion for one year.

Secretary Moody has ordered the trial by general court-martial of 2d Lieut. Reginald R. Hogan, Marine Corps, on a charge of "scandalous conduct tending to destruction of good morals." Lieutenant Hogan is at Annapolis at the Marine School of Application. The specifications allege that he was drunk, and while in that condition resisted arrest and struck a man. He has only been in the Service a few weeks.

The following promotions in the Navy occur by the retirement of Rear Admiral John J. Reed: Capt. F. W. Dickinson to be rear admiral, Comdr. Perry Garst to be captain, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney to be commander, Lieut. Humes H. Whitlesey to be lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (junior grade) J. A. Schofield to be lieutenant. The following promotions in the Navy occur as the result of the death on June 15 of Comdr. W. H. Naumann: Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Doyle to be a commander, Lieut. Humes H. Whitlesey to be lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (junior grade) George T. Pettengill to be lieutenant.

Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, who has been ordered by Secretary Moody before the retiring board of the Navy, consisting of Rear Admiral Clarke, president; Capt. Duncan Kennedy and Capt. R. B. Ingersoll, for examination for retirement, has challenged the last two members of the board on the ground that they had expressed an opinion as to his case. The Department at once relieved these officers from consideration of the case and appointed as special members of the board in substitution for the challenged officers Capt. J. H. Dayton and Comdr. J. M. Robinson, who will serve with Rear Admiral Clarke on the board which will examine Commander Carter.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that upon his detachment from the Bureau of Navigation in the fall Comdr. Alexander Sharp, jr., will be assigned to command the new protected cruiser Chattanooga. This assignment may rightly be regarded as a very well-deserved recognition of the faithful and intelligent service Commander Sharp has rendered in the enlisted personnel division of the bureau of Navigation for the last two years. The work of that office is at times exceedingly difficult and for its satisfactory administration it requires a man not only of adequate executive ability, but one possessed of an inexhaustible fund of patience and tact. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation spoke with the earnestness of conviction when he said in referring to the departure of Commander Sharp that the bureau was losing a very valuable officer.

Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, has been placed on the retired list of the Army from June 11, 1904, on his own application after forty years' service. Colonel Raymond is eligible under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904, to be promoted to the grade of brigadier general, retired, owing to his creditable service during the Civil War and the manner in which he has been retired. It was announced at the War Department on June 10 that the application of Colonel Raymond to be retired after forty years' service had been withdrawn and that he would be ordered before a retiring board. It was later decided, however, to retire Colonel Raymond on his first application and this has been done. Colonel Raymond served during the Civil War as a "volunteer aide" and, under the recent decision of the Judge Advocate General, is entitled to promotion.

It is to be hoped that the inquiry into the domestic affairs of Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., has finally reached a conclusion. It is difficult to see why it should have been instituted at all, and it should certainly have been so conducted as not to spread over the country stories to the discredit of this gallant officer of long and honorable service. It seems to us that it is unwise to intermeddle in such matters, except where there is a flagrant case of breach of contract, proven in the civil courts and involving the honor of an officer. An officer should not be put upon his defense as Colonel Pitcher has been in response to complaints coming from meddling outsiders and not from the chief party in interest. Certainly nothing will be done pending the receipt by Secretary Taft of another written statement from Colonel Pitcher. There is a disposition on the part of the military authorities to think that the affair is not one calling for War Department interference in any manner.

The San Francisco Chronicle of June 11 says: "It is with pleasure that one hears of the continued and steady improvement of Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, who lay desperately ill for so many weeks. Mrs. Coolidge, too, is feeling better. An Army guest is expected in the Coolidge home shortly in the person of Mrs. Maury Nichols, wife of an officer in the 3d Infantry. Mrs. Nichols is a sister of Mrs. Wallace, of the 7th Infantry, one of the most beloved women in the Army. Later, about July 1, Mrs. Charles A. Worden, widow of Captain Worden, will be the guest of the Coolidges. In August these hospitable hosts expect to do a little visiting themselves. They will spend some time at the charming Oregon home of Colonel Draper's family, then go to Vancouver to stay with Mrs. Alfred Johnson, widow of Captain Johnson, 7th Inf. Vancouver was the General's last post. He was in command there, and the place is filled with the sweetest of memories to these two Army people. Before they return to San Francisco they will visit some English friends at Hay Creek, Ore. It will probably be late in the fall before the home trip will be made and the charming apartments on Van Ness avenue and Lombard street reopened for the winter's entertainment."

#### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

While making ready for the assault on Port Arthur the Japanese on the Liao-tung Promontory have turned to bestow a lesson on the Russians advancing from the north not to interfere with their plans. It will be safer to wait until another week to give an intelligent account of the fighting which continued through several days of last week. June 11 the Japanese commenced an advance north from the line they had established across the peninsula

from Pulantien to Pi-tze-wo, moving in separate columns along the two sides of the railroad. After heavy skirmishing between their rear guard and the Japanese advance for several days the Russians finally made a stand, holding their ground with much determination, June 12, but drew in their outposts following the fight. There was a lull in the battle on the 13th while the Japanese waited for reinforcements. On the 14th the Japanese advanced fifteen miles and attacked the left of the Russian position four miles from Vapangow. At nightfall both retained their position, the Japanese suffering some losses, including men taken prisoners. On the 15th the battle was renewed near Telissu over a rough country, where artillery was very effective. The Russian lines extended between the villages of Lan-chou, near the railroad, and Fafanvopen. The Japanese were between Tafan-chou and Hun-chou. The Russian reserves were held at Si-San, a short distance from Vafangow station. The Japanese reserves were south of Tafan-chou.

At dawn on the 15th the Japanese advanced their whole line, enveloping the Russians from three directions and compelling them to withdraw at 3 o'clock with heavy losses, including 14 q.f. guns and 300 prisoners. The Japanese casualties are reported as 1,000.

The Russian fleet at Vladivostok has again slipped out and sunk two Japanese transports loaded with about 1,400 troops, horses and army supplies, 550 survivors reaching Japanese ports. Japanese warships pursued, but a storm and thick weather prevented them from locating the Russian ships. One transport escaped the Russians.

The Novik, conveying ten torpedo-boats, made a sortie from Port Arthur June 14, showing that the entrance is open. We have never believed that it was closed, except temporarily.

#### EXAMINATIONS AT PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 12, 1904.

As examinations of officers in studies pursued during the last school term provided for in G.O. 102 have been completed and the papers marked, perhaps it would be of interest to some to know the result. Owing to the fact that some officers pursued only the first year's course, others the second year's course, and still others the two courses in one year, it is a little difficult to make a comparison that will be just to all concerned. For that reason the standing, calculated on a percentage basis, of those who passed successful examinations in all studies taken, and who came out first, second and third, is given as follows:

In the first year's course, 1st Lieut. Clement A. Trott, battalion adjutant, 5th Inf.; second, 2d Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 5th Inf.; third, 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf.

In the second year's course, first, 1st Lieut. Clement A. Trott, battalion adjutant, 5th Inf.; second, Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; third, 1st Lieut. Wilson B. Burt, battalion adjutant, 5th Inf.

Taking the highest average percentages in either or both of the courses, first, 1st Lieut. Clement A. Trott, battalion adjutant, 5th Inf.; second, Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; third, 2d Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 5th Inf. Of the three last mentioned officers Lieutenant Trott took the first and second year's course (11 subjects), Captain Baltzell took only the second year's course (7 subjects), and Lieutenant Wood took only the first year's course (4 subjects).

The examination was conducted in a very impartial manner, each officer undergoing examination being known to the examining board only by a number, which was considered confidential between the one undergoing the examination and the adjutant. The examinations were written and very thorough, a time limit being set in which each examination should be completed.

XAVIER.

#### VETERANS WITH LESS THAN FORTY YEARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The word in season regarding a very deserving class of Army officers written by "Fair Play" (page 1066 in your paper of June 4), has been agreeably noted. If recollection serves us rightly, all the previous bills introduced in both Houses of Congress for the benefit of Civil War veterans required at least thirty-five years' service (exclusive of cadet service), but it seems that the bill which did pass, although admitting some officers into its benefits with less than ten years' service, which is all right, is construed to exclude those of even thirty-nine years' service who did not go before a retiring board or had not reached the compulsory retirement age. It does not seem unreasonable to accept as a truth that all the officers of over thirty-five years' service who had given nearly all of their virile manhood life to the service of the Government during the dangers and stress of the Civil War on the frontier, of the frontier fighting and controlling Indians and the Spanish War, and then asked for retirement for over thirty years' service (there being no limit in law between that and forty years), did so because of conscious, general or specific disability which could not be more emphasized by the action of a retiring board. An officer of good character, who had never blanchied at dangerous or onerous duty for over thirty-five years, did not lightly ask for retirement when there was no possible preferment and honors before him; he simply did it because of honest admission to himself and fellow officers, however humiliating it was, that he could not keep up with the procession any longer, that the rough and tumble qualities so essential for field and war service had left him forever, and he would give place to younger and more vigorous men. The saying that a man is as old as he feels is almost axiomatic. The mystery of pain and tissue waste is almost as much of a mystery to the man with the scalpel as to the man with the sword. Wear and tear are the measure of life and force rather than years, and the action of a retiring board on the cases cited would be largely perfunctory. Then why can't they be considered in the class of those retired for disability in the line of duty? This is a liberal administration and the present Senate is a liberal one.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1904.

The Military Secretary, War Department: Transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 12, with the following military passengers: Colonels Jocelyn, General Staff; Sharp, Subsistence Department; Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, Artillery; Majors Owen, Medical; Adams, Inspector General's Dept.; Captains

Wells, 29th Infantry; Creager, Q.M.; Kilian, Subsistence Dept.; Leary, 11th Cav.; Leonard, 11th, and Chaplain Axton, 18th Inf.; Lieutenants McIntyre, Langdon, Westervelt, Artillery; Kump, Signal Corps; Randolph, 10th; Gregg, 27th Inf.; Geer, Med. Dept.; Ruttenbach, 4th Inf.; Behr and West, Artillery Corps; Hathaway and Kusnik, 9th, and Cathro, 15th Cav.; Brooks and Stoneburn, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Love, Bailey, Griswold, Thornton and Wilkins; Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Art. Corps, from Manila to Honolulu; Veterinary Surgeons Hill and Grimsley, 358 casuals, one insane, 22 sick, 23 general prisoners, and 39 discharged soldiers.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

Manila, June 15, 1904, 8:40 a.m.

The Military Secretary, Washington: Transport Thomas sailed from Manila for San Francisco June 15, 327 enlisted men, Coast Artillery, 327 casuals, 40 general prisoners, 44 sick, one insane.

WADE.

San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1904.

Military Secretary, War Department: Transport Buford arrived at San Francisco, June 15, with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Davidson, Medical Department, Connor, contract surgeon, 11 casuals.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

#### FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., June 15, 1904.

On Thursday, June 10, a Chafing Dish Club was organized, and the first meeting held at the quarters of Capt. G. W. Kirkman, 25th Inf. Mrs. R. L. Bush and Mrs. M. D. Cronin made the Welsh rarebit and the evening was passed in a very enjoyable manner. Music was furnished by the orchestra of Co. D, 25th Inf. The following officers of the club were elected: President, Colonel Hoyt; vice-president, Captain Cronin; secretary, Mrs. Porter; business manager, Mrs. Dentler. The next meeting will be held on the 16th at Lieutenant Macklin's quarters.

The "Regulations of Ye Chafing Dish Club," are very amusing and are in part, as follows: "Be it recognized that we aim to avoid formality, display, expense, or aught of formal 'entertaining.' Ye host shall be Dictator and Lord High Cook, and ye hostess Queen Regent, for ye evening. Any member who sits mute, or get ye grouch upon them during meeting, shall at once be awarded a fitting sentence by ye Dictator—such as making a speech, singing a song, or reciting 'a piece.' (Note: 'Annie Laurie,' or 'Curfew shall not ring to-night' are strictly to be cut out of ye game.) Any kind of Dress goes. Any one putting on too much style or agony will be tried at once by a High Court of Pleasure. viz.—Standing on a chair and drinking a Toast to the prettiest woman present, by name or some such other dreadful punishment. (Note: It is not allowed to escape sd., asd., Toast by weakly naming one's wife.) Sitting out on porches or wandering about ye grounds of ye casa is allowed; but no one can stay out longer than twenty minutes. Getting gay with ye host, or paying court-excessively to ye Queen Regent, is not encouraged—as being apt to gum ye game. Ple don't go! Tack-hammers and shotguns will be checked at ye door. Music can be had—maybe! from ye Adit.—on mem., receipt, to insure return of bandmen in proper shape. (Note: ye 'Wedding March' of ye 'Anvil Chorus' are inhibited.) No member shall hang around his own wife, nor camp on the trail thereof. Nor is it thought recherche to foreclose chattel mortgages at meetings. In case of Fire, each man will promptly carry off the handomest lady within reach to a place of safety. (Note: Rule of ye Marine League applies here.) Dogs and Cats must be tied up, and not allowed to mix with ye Food. (Note: By permission of ye Adit., 'Buddie' is excepted from this rule.) A physician will be on hand to operate on any jokes; or to render First Aid to any one suffering from ye depredations of ye amateur cooks: But it were wise to make one's will before attending sd. meeting of ye Club.

On Friday, the 11th, a strawberry sociable was held in the hospital grounds, the proceeds to be devoted to charity; \$46 was collected after all expenses had been paid.

At 10:45 p.m. Friday an alarm of fire was sounded, and the entire command responded in a remarkably short time. The fire was in the rear end of the hospital building, which was damaged to the extent of \$300.

Col. and Mrs. Macklin, 3d Inf., arrived in the post on Sunday, June 13.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Mary E. Knapp to Lieut. Alfred Brandt, 25th Inf., which will take place on Saturday, June 25. Also for the wedding of Miss Sarah L. Strong to Lieut. Harry S. Grier, 25th Inf., which will take place on Wednesday, July 26.

The following were the results of the rifle competition, June 10: Co. A, 25th Inf., 497; Co. K, 465; Co. M, 460; Co. C, 459; Co. I, 446; Co. L, 442; Co. D, 433; N.C.S. and band, 423; Co. B, 403; Co. K, 11th Inf., 353. Officers, 1st Battalion, 25th Inf., vs. 3d Battalion, 1st Battalion, 420; 3d Battalion, 420; 1st declared winners, under par. 282, Chapter II, Fire Regulations for small arms.

## THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Corps of Engineers.

To be colonel: Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, June 11, 1904, vice Raymond, retired.

To be lieutenant colonel: Major Thomas W. Symons, June 11, 1904, vice Heuer, promoted.

To be 1st lieutenants: 2d Lieuts William L. Guthrie, April 23, 1904, vice Connor, promoted; Clarence H. Knight, April 23, 1904, vice Oakes, promoted; Nathaniel E. Bower, April 23, 1904, vice Cheney, promoted; William A. Mitchell, April 23, 1904, vice Alstetter, promoted; Warren T. Hannum, April 23, 1904, vice Ferguson, promoted.

Chaplains.

To be chaplains with rank of major, to rank from June 14, 1904: Chaplains Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf.; Henry Swift, 13th Inf.; Charles C. Pierce, Art. Corps; Edward J. Vattmann, 11th Cav.

Medical Department.

To be captains: 1st Lieuts George P. Peed, Dec. 30, 1903; Walter D. Webb, Feb. 10, 1904; Ralph S. Porter, April 12, 1904; Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., June 14, 1904.

S.O. JUNE 16, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William P. Stone, A.C., transferred from 51st Co., Artillery, to unassigned list, and report Southern Artillery District, New York, for duty.

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, 28th Inf., to Fort Grant. The following changes of stations of officers of Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Earl I. Brown relieved under orders, Col. Ames Stickney, and to Washington Barracks; Capt. James F. McIndoe, relieved with 2d Battalion, Engineers, and to New Orleans, to relieve Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams. Captain McIndoe will report to Col. Oswald H. Ernst, president Mississippi River Commission, for duty in charge of 4th District, Mississippi River.



Leave for four months is granted Major Ammon A. Augur, 29th Inf.  
The leave granted Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf., is extended one month.  
Contract Surg. Ira A. Allen, to Fort Dade.  
First Lieut. William A. Covington, Signal Corps, to Fort Monroe.  
The following officers of the General Staff will proceed to San Francisco and report to commanding general, Pacific Division: Major William P. Duval, Capt. Sydney A. Colman.  
Leave for four months is granted Major Francis L. Payson, paymaster.  
Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, A.C., to Fort Monroe for special duty.

#### S.O. JUNE 17, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following 2d lieutenants appointed from civil life, to rank from June 9, 1904, are assigned to regiments as indicated, all to report July 16: Edgar S. Steever, to 11th Inf., Co. A, at Fort Riley; Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., Co. C, Fort Warren; Harry L. Morse, 21st Inf., Fort Warren; Charles B. Amory, Jr., 1st Inf., Fort Warren; Philip B. Peyton, 16th Inf., Fort Meyer; Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf., Fort Meyer; Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf., Fort Sam Houston; Howard G. Sharpe, 30th Inf., Fort Logan; Mark S. Ireland, 11th Inf., Fort Sheridan; David H. Scott, 13th Inf., Fort Warren; Charles A. Dravo, 3d Inf. Fort Jay.

A board of officers to consist of Major C. W. Hobbs, A.C.; Capt. B. T. Clayton, Q.M., and 1st Lieut. J. J. Reilly, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, to pass upon plan for construction of post there.  
The following transfers are made in the 2d Infantry: Capt. Robert McCleave, from Co. E to C, and Capt. Henry S. Wygant, from Co. H to E.

A board of officers consisting of Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, General Staff; Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, deputy G.M. general, and Major George W. Goethals, General Staff, is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, June 27, to appraise land and improvements of whole reservation at Columbus Barracks, and to make reappraisal of certain specified parts of reservation.

#### G.O. 101, JUNE 14, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes instructions for conducting Coast Artillery sub-caliber practice. It provides that for sub-caliber practice the methods of locating targets and determining ranges and means of communications prescribed for service practice be used. Companies which have already expended service allowance will not have additional sub-caliber practice during the present year. The time for sub-caliber practice will be designated by Artillery district commander. The practice will consist of preliminary and gunners practice at fixed targets, and company and fire-command practice at moving targets. The total allowance of ammunition for the quarter for each kind of piece will be divided as follows: 1. At least one-half will be reserved for fire command practice 2. For preliminary practice twenty rounds. 3. For gunners practice at fixed targets, one score for each gunner. 4. Any allowance remaining will be expended in company practice at moving targets. The order also prescribes kind of target to be used for different caliber guns.

#### CIR. 24, JUNE 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The attention of all concerned is invited to the following requirement in Cir. No. 3, War Department, A.G.O., Nov. 12, 1895, and in the printed directions on the enlistment blank:  
The recruiting officer will indorse on the enlistment paper of every general service recruit (in red ink, at top of second fold) the arm of service for which the soldier was enlisted: i.e., either foot service, white; mounted service, white; foot service, colored; or mounted service, colored.

It is hereby provided that to the designation thus made of recruits for the foot service there shall be added the more definite designation of "Infantry," "Coast Artillery," or "Engineers," and to the designation of recruits for the mounted service the more definite designation of "Cavalry," or "Field Artillery," according to the facts.

II. Clinometers and rests for each caliber and model of gun in service can be obtained by application to the nearest district armament officer of the Ordnance Department whenever needed by artillery officers complying with the requirements of G.O. No. 65, H.Q.A., A.G.O., May 11, 1901.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, JUNE 13, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.  
Announces that the division competitions will be held for this division, at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and will be under the personal direction of the commanding officer of that post.

The pistol competition will take place during the week commencing July 17, 1904, and the Cavalry and Infantry competitions will commence as soon as practicable after July 24, 1904, continuing without unnecessary interruption until completed.

Competitors selected, including any distinguished marksmen and distinguished pistol shots desiring to compete for places on the Army teams, will be assembled at Fort Niagara; those for the Pistol competitions not later than July 16, and those for the Cavalry and Infantry competition not later than July 23.

#### G.O. 8, MAY 31, 1904, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

Announces that the Division Infantry, Cavalry and Pistol Competitions will take place at Fort Reno, O.T., beginning Aug. 1, 1904, under the direction of Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., as follows: The Division Infantry Competition, Aug. 1 to Aug. 16, inclusive; the Division Cavalry Competition, Aug. 8 to Aug. 11, inclusive; the Division Pistol Competition: Aug. 12 and 13. The order also gives the necessary instructions for carrying out the competitions.

#### G.O. 13, JUNE 8, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

With a view to obtaining uniformity and accuracy in the preparation of all topographical reports submitted to these headquarters, the following instructions will be observed:

I. The report shall consist of two parts to be submitted at the same time; namely, the map and the notes.  
II. Maps, according to class, shall conform in all details to the instructions contained in Root's Military topography, (second edition) observing the conventional signs therein prescribed.

III. The notes shall be made in the form prescribed in Root's Military topography, (second edition) page 339 et seq. (See the model contained in the envelope in the back of the book.)

IV. A scale of two inches to a mile will be used whenever practicable. Where it is found necessary to depart from this scale, an explanatory note to that effect will be entered.

V. In the legend, the kind of survey, method of computing distance, method of computing elevations, scale, vertical interval and representative fraction shall be given.

VI. All maps forwarded to these headquarters shall be made on tracing paper, when practicable.

VII. Commanding officers are enjoined to see that officers and enlisted men, entrusted with the duty of making these reports, are as accurate as possible.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:  
A. C. SHARPE, Lieut. Col., A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 19, JUNE 14, 1904, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Selection of competitors from this department will be made under the provisions of Firing Regulations for

Small Arms, 1904, and their names will be reported to these headquarters before July 1, 1904.

#### For the Division Infantry Competition.

1. From each company of Infantry.—One.
2. From each company of Engineers armed with the rifle.—One.
3. From each regimental non-commissioned staff or band (if desired).—One.
4. From each company of Coast Artillery (if desired).—One.

Recommendations may be made for members of the post non-commissioned staff (one to be selected by the department commander), and scores will be stated.

6. From each post where such are stationed, the names of commissioned officers of Infantry or of Engineers armed with the rifle and who are recommended by the post commander. Scores will be stated.

7. The names of any distinguished marksmen who desire to compete for places on the Army Infantry Team.

#### For the Division Cavalry Competition.

1. From each troop of Cavalry.—One.
2. From each post where such are stationed, the names of commissioned officers of Cavalry who desire to compete and who are recommended by the post commander. Scores will be stated.

3. The names of any distinguished marksmen who desire to compete for places on the Army Cavalry Team.

#### For the Division Pistol Competition.

1. From each troop of Cavalry.—One.
2. From each battery of Field Artillery.—One.
3. From each regimental non-commissioned staff or band (Cavalry if desired).—One.

4. Recommendations may be made for members of the post non-commissioned staff (one to be selected by the department commander). Scores will be stated.

5. From each post, where such are stationed, names of commissioned officers of Engineers, Cavalry, Infantry and Coast Artillery, who desire to compete and are recommended by the post commander. Scores will be stated.

6. The names of any distinguished pistol shots who desire to compete for places on the Army Pistol Team.

#### CIRCULAR 19, JUNE 10, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Attention of post commanders is called to requirements of paragraphs 233 (b), 327 and 335 (b), Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904. The recommendations called for by these paragraphs, of officers desiring to enter the several competitions, will be submitted to these headquarters not later than July 1, 1904. A report of scores made in this year's practice by each officer recommended will accompany the report.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:  
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, accompanied by First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., aide, will proceed from Denver, Col., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for the purpose of making the annual inspection of that post. (June 8, D. Col.)

Brig. Gen. Richard H. Pratt, retired, who while serving as 1st Lieut. 10th Cavalry, was detailed for special duty with reference to Indian education, if relieved from the further operation of par. 7, S.O. 194, Aug. 23, 1879, H.Q.A., and from all duty under the Interior Department, to take effect June 30, 1904. (June 11, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Frank G. Smith, retired, is designated as a member and will act as secretary of the commission to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga. (June 15, W.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector general, will proceed after July 1, 1904, to the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., for the purpose of making inspection. (June 13, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. W. Jacobs, asst. Q.M.G., chief quartermaster of the department, will report direct to division headquarters for duty in connection with the field exercises at Manassas, in addition to his present duty. (June 13, D.E.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about July 1, 1904, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Almon L. Parmenter, Q.M., 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (June 2, N. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James R. Gillespie will proceed to Manila, P.I., on the Army transport Sheridan, to sail June 1, 1904, for further orders. (May 31, D. Cal.)  
Post Q.M. Sergeant Albert Chappell, Manila, will be discharged from the Army for the convenience of the Government. (June 13, W.D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 96, W.D., April 23, 1904, relating to Post Q.M. Sergeants William Martin, San Francisco, and Raymond Beale, Fort Monroe, is revoked. (June 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Maccubbin, now at St. Louis, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division. He will be sent to Fort Howard for duty. (June 11, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Dravo, Sub. Dept., chief commissary of the department, will report direct to division headquarters for duty in connection with the field exercises at Manassas, in addition to his present duty. (June 13, D.E.)

Col. Henry G. Sharpe, assistant commissary general, upon his arrival at San Francisco, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Commissary General of the Army for duty as an assistant in his office. (June 11, W.D.)

The following named post commissary sergeants will be sent to the camp at American Lake, Washington, not later than July 1, 1904, for duty: John Glenn, Fort Casey, Washington; Joseph A. Favier, Fort Worden, Washington. (June 13, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Valery Havard, asst. surg. general, is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., and will proceed about Sept. 1, 1904, to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (June 9, W.D.)

Major J. L. Phillips, surg., temporarily in charge of the office of chief surgeon of the department is relieved temporarily from his present duties as post surgeon Fort Jay and attending surgeon at these headquarters and will report direct to division headquarters for duty in connection with the field exercises at Manassas. (June 13, D.E.)

Contract Surg. George F. Adair, now on temporary duty at Fort Hamilton, will return to his proper station, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (June 11, D.E.)

Par. 1, S.O. 14, c.s., these headquarters, granting leave to 1st Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg., Fort Logan H. Roots, is revoked. (June 4, S.W. Div.)

Upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., at Camp U.S. Troops Mount Gretna, Pa., 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kierstead, asst. surg., now on duty there, will return to Fort Meyer, Va. (June 10, D.E.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. C. C. McCulloch, jr., asst. surg. (June 9, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect June 20, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, asst. surg. (June 9, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect June 14, 1904, is granted Capt. Irving W. Rand, asst. surg., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 4, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class Forest E. White, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty. (June 10, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June

25, 1904, is granted Contract Surgeon J. C. Minor. (June 11, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surgeon John M. Peeney, is extended one month. (June 13, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon Francis A. Halliday is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort McPherson, vice 1st Lieut. Park Howell, asst. surg., relieved. (June 14, W.D.)

Leave from June 18 to July 2, 1904, is granted Contract Surgeon Randall C. Stoney. (June 13, D.E.)

Sergeant First Class Francis J. Eisenman, H.C., now at No. 5613 Fifteenth avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., upon expiration of furlough, will report at Fort Leavenworth to relieve Sergeant First Class Brown F. Atkin, H.C., who will be sent to Columbus Barracks for duty. (June 11, W.D.)

Sergeant Herman Wall, H.C., Fort Barrancas, will be sent to Fort McDowell, and from there to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco on or about July 1, 1904. (June 11, W.D.)

Sergeant Victor E. Ruchel, H.C., Fort McDowell, is transferred to Fort Monroe, Va. (June 11, W.D.)

Sergeant First Class Henry Hartung, H.C., Fort Meyer, will be sent at once to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with 3d Inf. en route to Alaska. Upon arrival in Alaska he will be sent with Co. D, 3d Inf. to Fort Davis, to relieve Sergeant First Class Thomas Person, H.C., who will be sent on the transport Buford to Seattle, Wash. (June 11, W.D.)

Sergeant First Class Henry Harson, H.C., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will be sent to San Francisco. (June 11, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Henry R. Stiles, asst. surg., is extended three months. (June 15, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg., to take effect upon the arrival at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., of a medical officer to be ordered there to relieve him. (June 15, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The retirement from active service, June 11, 1904, of Col. Charles W. Raymond at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (June 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, C.E., is detailed a member of the examining board at the Army Building New York city, vice Col. Charles W. Raymond, C.E., since retired. (June 15, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers of ordnance sergeants are made: Thomas C. Jones, now at Fort Michie, N.Y., to Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Sidney L. Savage, now at the ordnance depot, San Juan, Porto Rico, to Fort Michie, N.Y. (June 13, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergeant Ruel H. Murch, Signal Corps, Fort Apache, will be sent to Cooley's Ranch, Ariz., for duty. (June 11, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect July 5, 1904, is granted Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps. (June 14, D.E.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

The sick leave granted Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (June 11, W.D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Robert W. Leshar, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (June 6, D.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., is extended fifteen days. (May 31, D.D.)

So much of par. 16, S.O. 132, June 7, 1904, W.D., as details Major Edwin P. Andrus, 3d Cav., to attend the encampment of the organized militia of North Dakota, from June 21 to 25, 1904, is amended to read, "from June 21 to 25, 1904." (June 11, W.D.)

Leave for twelve months on account of sickness is granted Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav. (June 13, W.D.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEADMAN.

Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., is detailed as acting Indian agent at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, to take effect July 1, 1904, vice Capt. William A. Mercer, 7th Cav., relieved as of that date. On application from the Interior Department Captain Mercer is detailed for special duty with reference to Indian education, to take effect July 1, 1904, as superintendent of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa. (June 11, W.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, Jr., 8th Cav., to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander. (June 2, D.T.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about June 9, is granted Chaplain Edward J. Vattman, 11th Cav., Fort Sheridan. (June 2, D. Lakes.)

Chaplain Edward J. Vattman, 11th Cav., will return to his proper station at Fort Sheridan. (June 15, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Veterinarian Alexander MacDonald, 11th Cav. (June 13, W.D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 2, D. Cal.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about June 18, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, A.C. (June 10, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Herring, A.C. (June 11, D.E.)  
Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, A.C. (June 13, D.E.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Lucien S. Breckinridge, A.C. June 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect about July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. W. H. Menges, A.C. (June 14, D.E.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, from the 8th Co., C.A., to the 4th Co., C.A.; Capt. John E. Stephens, from the 10th Co., C.A., to the 9th Co., C.A.; Capt. Willard D. Newbill, from the 4th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will perform such duty as may be assigned to him until it shall be necessary for him to proceed to the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y. (June 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George Le R. Irwin, A.C., to take effect when he is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton. (June 14, W.D.)

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, A.C., from duty at Alcatraz Island, to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to relieve Chaplain Henry A. Brown, A.C., who will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty. (June 14, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 12, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Homer B. Grant, A.C. (June 16, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect as soon in July, 1904, as circumstances will permit, is granted Capt. Earl D.A. Pearce, A.C. (June 16, D.E.)

Major Garland N. Whistler, A.C., will proceed to Derby, Conn., for the purpose of examining the suitability of the design of the remodeled Lewis depression position finder. (June 13, W.D.)



## INFANTRY.

## 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 28, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf. (June 10, D.E.)

Two companies, 1st Inf., will be sent from Fort Wayne, Mich., and two companies, 1st Inf., from Fort Brady, Michigan, in due time, to attend the annual State encampment of the Michigan National Guard, to be held at Ludington, Mason county, to commence Aug. 4, 1904, and continue ten days. (June 4, D. Lakes.)

Major Frank deL. Carrington, 1st Inf., will proceed to Manila, on the Army transport Sheridan, scheduled to sail June 1, 1904, from San Francisco. (May 31, D. Cal.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf. (June 11, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about June 4, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. John M. Gilbert, 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 31, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about June 4, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 31, D. Cal.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Clifford Game, 11th Inf. (June 10, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., is extended two months. (June 11, W.D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Co. B, 16th Inf., now temporarily at Fort Jay, N.Y., will be relieved from further duty at that post and will return to its proper station, Fort Slocum, on the same date. (June 14, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect June 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. R. H. Westcott, 16th Inf. (May 25, At. Div.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Capt. William B. Folwell, 18th Inf., now at Minneapolis, Minn., on sick leave, will report in person at Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to such light duty at that post as he may be able to perform. (June 11, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 31, D. Cal.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf., is appointed commissary for the troops in camp in the vicinity of Ameri-eam Lake, Wash., until the arrival of the Chief Commissary of the Maneuver Division. Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf., will report to the Department Commander for duty in connection with the American Lake maneuvers. (June 3, D. Col.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Almon L. Parmeter, 21st Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Snelling, Minn., vice Major Harry A. Leonhauser, 21st Inf., relieved. (June 9, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon completion of his target practice for this season, is granted 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Mayer, Jr., 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (June 6, D.D.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Leave for two months, to take effect August 13, 1904, is granted Capt. Daniel G. Berry, 22d Inf. (June 14, W.D.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Sick leave for two months, is granted 2d Lieut. George A. Derbyshire, 23d Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 3, D. Cal.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. James E. McDonald, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (June 1, D.D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, commissary, 25th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (June 2, N. Div.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (June 3, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Griffiths, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (June 3, D. Lakes.)

Capt. David E. W. Lyle, 27th Inf., now on sick leave, is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, and will join his company. (June 13, W.D.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf., is at his own request relieved from duty at the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, South Dakota, to take effect Aug. 1, 1904, and will then proceed to join his company. (June 15, W.D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for one month and twenty-two days, to take effect July 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Charles H. Palne, 29th Inf., Fort DuChesne, Utah. (June 5, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. F. W. Dawson, battalion quartermaster and commissary, 29th Inf., Fort DuChesne. (June 6, D. Colo.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, 30th Inf., having been appointed battalion Q.M. and C.S. and assigned to the 2d Battalion, 30th Inf., will proceed from Fort Reno, to Fort Logan H. Roots, for duty. (June 3, D.T.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Ernest Stecker, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed (from post Q.M. sergeant), will proceed to Manila, for duty, to take the transport leaving San Francisco on or about July 1, 1904. (June 9, W.D.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major John Reynolds, 5th Cav.; Color Sergt. James Donnelly, 23d Inf. (June 10, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Post Commissary Sergeant George Pulsifer; First Sergeant John Landfried, Troop G, 2d Cav.; First Sergeant Gotlob Hopp, 2d Co., C.A. (June 9, W.D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of: Major Edwin P. Andrus, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., will assemble at Fort Assiniboine, the 13th of June, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergt. Major Jacob C. Smith, 24th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (June 7, D.D.)

A board of officers to consist of: Capt. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf.; Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, Q.M. 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, 24th Inf., will assemble at Fort Harrison, Mont., the 5th of June, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. George A. Holland, 24th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (June 1, D.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp George

H. Thomas, Ga., on June 15, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Fred W. McMeen, general recruiting service (Infantry), Knoxville, Tenn., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. William H. Palne, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav. (June 6, D.G.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Rodman, June 20, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergeant James S. Harvey, 53d Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Willoughby Waite; First Lieut. Carroll Power, 2d Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, A.C. (June 15, D.E.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Samuel M. Mills, A.C.; Major John E. Baxter, Q.M.; Major Henry A. Shaw, surg., is appointed to meet, at the call of the president of the board at Fort Andrews, Mass., for the purpose of submitting a plan for the post and of considering a scheme for water supply to the post from the mainland. (June 15, W.D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Asa T. Abbott, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota. (June 15, W.D.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

First Lieut. Robert B. McConnell, recently promoted (from 2d Lieut. 24th Inf.), with rank June 8, 1904, is assigned to the 9th Infantry, Co. A, and will join that company. (June 13, W.D.)

Capt. Eston R. Gibson, recently promoted (from 1st Lieut. 8th Inf.), with rank from June 8, 1904, is assigned to the 13th Inf. (June 13, W.D.)

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following named cadets at the U.S.M.A., having been reported as deficient in studies and recommended to be discharged, are discharged from the service of the United States: Third class, Marshall G. Homes, Donald A. Robinson, Robert A. Seager; fourth class, Calhoun Anrum, Hugo F. Miller, Arthur Seybolt.

Upon the recommendation of the Academic Board the following named cadets of the third class, U.S.M.A., are turned back to join the present fourth class: Denham B. Crafton, George F. N. Dalley, David G. C. Garrison. The following named cadets of the fourth class are turned back to join the incoming fourth class: Frederick R. Brauer, Robert C. Cotton, Russell H. Davis, Louis R. Dougherty, George A. Matile, John R. Peyton, Guy N. Rohrer, Walter R. Weaver. (June 9, W.D.)

Cadet Louis E. Kloeber, second class, U.S. Military Academy, having been reported as deficient in conduct and recommended by the Academic Board to be discharged, is discharged from the Service of the United States. (June 9, W.D.)

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

The companies of the 8th and 16th Infantry, now at Sea Girt, N.J., will return to their proper stations on June 15. (June 14, D.E.)

The following named officers are detailed for temporary special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will proceed to St. Louis for duty from July 15 to Sept. 15, 1904: 2d Lieut. Hugh A. Parker, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, Jr., 8th Cav. (June 15, W.D.)

## DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, June 16, 1904, 8:57 a.m.  
The Military Secretary, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred:  
Drowned, body recovered: William H. Cuff, Co. B, 7th Inf., June 6.

Drowned, body not recovered: William E. Gross, Co. D, 18th Inf., June 12; Charles J. Hausdorf, Troop D, 12th Cav., May 16.

Typhoid fever: Brance Scott, unassigned recruit, May 27. Tuberculosis, Still Johnson, Co. F, 16th Inf., June 10.

Dysentery: Anthony A. Kane, Troop G, 13th Cav., June 9.

## U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFOED—Arrived at San Francisco, June 15.  
BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle May 18.

CROOK—At San Francisco.  
DIX—Arrived at Seattle June 6.

INGALLS—At Manila.  
KILPATRICK—Sailed from New York June 12 for San Juan.

LISCUM—At Manila.  
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 12.

MCLELLAN—At New York.  
MEADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco June 1 for Manila.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 15. To sail for Manila July 1.

SUMNER—Sailed from New York June 12 for Ponce, P.R.  
THOMAS—Sailed from Manila June 15 for San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 12, 1904.

The season of lunch parties and picnics has come, and the people of Plattsburg are permitting the post people to know the charms of a season here. Miss La Rocque gave one of these delightful parties last week, including as her guests from the garrison Lieut. and Mrs. Beck and Lieutenant Brown.

Mrs. Palmer Wood of Herkimer, N.Y., after a short visit to the family of her son, Lieutenant Wood of the 5th Inf., left to-day for New York, where she will visit one of her daughters before returning to Herkimer. Everyone in the garrison regrets to learn of the illness of Master William Rafferty, who is now in New York. It is good news that he has convalesced sufficiently to be able to travel and that his mother will return with both Master William and Miss Valencia to the post on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Clark are anxiously waiting their return, and the remainder of the garrison assures a cordial welcome to this most popular family.

Mrs. Bonesteel is quite ill at her home in the city. Her husband's parents have recently visited her. Mrs. Talbot Oliphant, of New York, a sister of Col. Charles D. Viele, U.S.A., retired, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn of the post and Mrs. George Kellogg of the city, returned to her home to-day. Mrs. Walter Chatfield expects a visit from her sister, Mrs. Paul, widow of Colonel Paul, U.S.A., and Mrs. Calls of New York, within a few days. Mrs. Conrad, wife of Captain Conrad, will also spend a few days with Mrs. Chatfield before taking up her quarters for the summer at Hotel Champlain, where she has so often summered before. Mrs. Conrad will be remembered as the popular Army belle, Miss Gene Hoskins. Miss Ramsden of Santiago de Cuba will arrive on Wednesday for a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Williams.

The euchre club met last week at Mrs. George F. Baltzelle's, and a delightful afternoon was spent. Mrs. Baltzelle makes a charming hostess. The prize was won by Miss Maribell Williams.

Great disappointment is felt by the officers of the regiment over the recent decision of the War Department regarding the cutting down of the number of officers from each regiment to be sent to Leavenworth for the year in the Service college. Everyone who had aspirations in that direction feels bitterly disappointed.

Mrs. Charles Pixlee Watson gave a delightful dinner

recently, having as her guests Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Clark, Misses Williams and Martin and Lieutenants Price and Nolan.

A daring escape from the guard house was made by two prisoners on Saturday night, Private Jones, charged with theft and desertion and Private Ducharine with desertion. By loosening a stone in the floor of the bath room, both prisoners escaped. They had not been gone over ten minutes before their absence was discovered and every possible means taken to locate them, but the affair had been so cunningly planned that not a trace of them could be found. Jones left a most tragic farewell note, begging his own company, which was on guard, to forgive his going out on them, ending dramatically with "And now good-bye." He is regarded as one of the most clever crooks the Service has ever been so unfortunate as to enlist.

The regiment band is in great demand everywhere, playing one day last week at Burlington, Vt., giving a concert at Custom House Park, Plattsburg on Saturday night and being engaged for Montreal soon.

Lieut. William H. Noble, 23d Inf., who has been detached from his regiment for service here, owing to disability for service in the tropics from sickness contracted there, has so far recovered his health that he is soon to rejoin his regiment. His able service with the 6th will cause him to be greatly missed here.

## FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., June 11, 1904.

The annual memorial service of the 24th Infantry was held at Central Park Sunday afternoon, May 29. In addition to the members of the regiment there were present representatives of Troops B and D of the 2d Cavalry, a number of the National Guard and a good representation from Wadsworth post, Grand Army of the Republic, as well as the local division of the Woman's Relief Corps. The memorial address was given by Chaplain Allen Allensworth. Following the address a benediction was offered by the Rev. Mr. Turner, after which the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," while the audience stood with uncovered heads.

Troops B and D, 2d Cavalry, who spent a few days in the garrison during the past two weeks, left Monday and Tuesday for their stations at Fort Assiniboine and the Yellowstone Park. During the stay of the troopers in the post many courtesies were shown them by the members of the 24th Infantry.

Capt. and Mrs. George A. Skinner were host and hostess at two dinners during the past week. On Wednesday, June 1, the affair was a very pretty informal dinner. Covers were laid for six at a table decorated in red carnations. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks, Mrs. A. D. Epping and Mrs. E. L. Golding. Friday evening, June 3 the table was charmingly arranged in pink. Covers were laid for ten and the party included the following: Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Mrs. R. N. Pearson, Miss Long, Mrs. E. L. Golding, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney and Judge McConnell, Lieut. dinner the remainder of the evening was spent with instrumental and vocal music.

Mrs. Ernest B. Gose, who spent a short time visiting Capt. and Mrs. Archibald at Fort Missoula, returned Sunday, June 5. Capt. William B. Cochrane and Lieut. John B. Sanford returned Sunday, June 5 from Adel, where they spent a short time fishing.

Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson and Capt. Albert Laws entertained the officers and ladies of the post on Wednesday evening at sixty-three. Mrs. R. M. Pearson won the ladies' prize, a picture frame, and Captain Laws the gentlemen's, a sofa pillow. After the game refreshments were served. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks, Mrs. A. D. Epping, Capt. and Mrs. George A. Skinner, Mrs. E. L. Golding, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Miss Long, Mrs. R. N. Pearson, Col. James A. Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Sanford, Mrs. S. P. Gunn, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers, Capt. Ernest B. Gose and Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett.

Major and Mrs. Elias Chandler, who have been visiting in the East for some weeks, arrived in the garrison Thursday morning, June 9, and have taken the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Newgarden.

The home of Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson was the scene of a pleasant informal dinner on Thursday, June 2. The table was artistically arranged with a beautiful piece of embroidered roses as the centerpiece and the floral decorations were white lilies. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. George A. Skinner, Mrs. E. L. Golding, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers and Capt. Albert Laws.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, having availed himself of a short leave, left Saturday afternoon, June 11 for Chicago.

The members of Company C, 24th Inf., gave a delightful informal dance Saturday evening, June 4 in their quarters. The hall had been artistically decorated for the affair. Dancing continued until a late hour, at which time a delicious supper was served, after which the guests departed for their homes. The music was furnished by the regimental orchestra.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 13, 1904.

Lieut. A. H. Sunderland, Art. Corps, is stopping at Delavan, Ill., while on three months' leave. Upon completion of his leave, Lieutenant Sunderland will report to the Academy for duty. Capt. Michael M. Murray, Subsistence Dept., arrived at the post last week from Fort Grant, Ariz., and took over the commissary accountability, relieving Major Alexander M. Davis, who goes to St. Louis as purchasing commissary. The Major and Mrs. Davis, who left on Thursday, will be greatly missed. Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., who underwent a surgical operation in the post hospital last week, is rapidly convalescing.

The 25th Field Battery, Capt. W. S. McNair commanding, made a road march to Clay Center, Kas., last week. Two days were occupied with the trip.

Miss Louise Adams, daughter of Major Granger Adams, Coast Art., arrived at the post last week from Fort Barrancas, Fla., and is the guest of Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin. Several have entertained for her in the past week. Mrs. George H. Cameron entertained very pleasantly at cards on Thursday afternoon.

The attention of the Field Artillery board was occupied with the Luger pistol on Thursday afternoon, on the Pawnee Flats, where this arm was given a test by the best shots in the Artillery battalion.

The post team took the J. J. Fosters of Kansas City into camp in the second game played between the two teams on the home diamond, on Monday afternoon. It was a battle royal and thirteen innings were necessary. For the greater part of the game it was a battle of pitchers with their teams affording them the best possible backing. At the end of the ninth it stood 4-4, and so it went until the thirteenth, when Minton started matters moving with a three bagger. Score: Fort Riley, 5; J. J. Fosters, 4.

Mr. Ernest M. Howell, who has charge of the grocery department of the Post Exchange, and Miss Mabel May of Junction City, were married by Chaplain J. L. Griffes, 4th Cav., at the home of the bride's parents, 135 West 14th street, on Saturday evening. The employees of the Exchange presented the happy couple with a beautiful tea set. Mr. Howell was formerly a sergeant in the 7th Field Battery, which is now stationed at this post.

The Fort Riley Athletic Association is making great preparations for the celebration of the 4th of July at the



Association's Park. There will be many races, fancy barback riding, high jumping contests for horses, Roman hippodrome races, Cossack riding, broncho bucking contests and a ball game. The railroads are making preparations to run excursions to the post on that day.

The provost guard experiment that was tried on last pay day and on the two days following, proved a great success in every way and will hereafter be a regular monthly detail. Lieut. J. P. Barney, 4th Cav., police officer, was in charge of the guard and its efficiency was due in a considerable degree to his excellent management.

The 4th Cavalry Band and twenty trumpeters have been engaged to appear, mounted, at Abilene, Kas., on the 4th of July. The party will be in charge of Mr. W. S. Littleton, leader of the 4th Cavalry Band, and will make the trip by marching, the distance being about twenty-five miles each way.

Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., from Alcatraz Island, Cal., arrived at the post early last week. On Wednesday, in the post chapel, Captain Fry and Miss Mary Maus, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Maus, will be united in marriage.

The news that the 4th Cavalry headquarters and squadron will be relieved from duty here by the 9th Cavalry in October, was received here with great surprise. It was thought that the 4th would remain here until the time arrived for it to leave for its tour of duty in the Philippines.

The Kansas City Polo club visited the post last week for the purpose of playing a couple of practice games with the officers' team. These games had been scheduled for a couple of weeks previous, but were called off on account of the bad weather. But one game was played, however, in order to allow the visitors to catch an early train for the city on Sunday noon, and that was in favor of the visitors. Score, 5 1-2-3 1-4. The game was played on the land west of the target range on the Republican river bottom, as the heavy rains had made the Association's grounds too heavy.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 12, 1904.

Major Ammon A. Augur, 29th Inf., arrived at the post last week and assumed command. Major Augur expects, however, to go on leave in a few days, when the command of the post will devolve on Capt. Ulysses G. Worrlow. Mrs. Augur is at present in the east and their two daughters are at school.

Miss Nina Neff, of El Paso, with her usual hospitality and promptitude, entertained a number of the young officers a few days after their arrival at the post. Those present were Lieuts. Harry S. Malone, Frank H. Burton, James L. Craig, Augustus F. Dannemiller, A. H. Freshwater and C. H. Farnham.

Major Alexander B. S. Keyes, U.S.A., retired, passed through El Paso recently for San Francisco where, with his family he will make his home for the future. Major Keyes has been living in Chihuahua, Mexico, for the last two years.

Target practice commenced last week on the range. Reveille has been changed from 5:30 to 4:30, so that the shooting may be begun early and finished before the mid-day heat, which for several days has been great, and the afternoon glare of the sun on the bare, caelest ground is very trying to the eyes. Capt. Frederick W. Lewis is range officer and Dr. Frederick Koyle, accompanies the men to the range every day to be on hand in case of accidents.

Mrs. Ulysses G. Worrlow, wife of Captain Worrlow, arrived at the post last week from the East.

One hundred and five recruits arrived at the post this week from Columbus, Ohio. They reached here on a warm day and had to march from El Paso to the post in their heavy clothing, and in consequence a number of them were sick. This makes 180 enlisted men now on duty, but a number is still required before the companies are full.

The new gymnasium and post exchange was opened the first of the month. It has been found that the headquarters building and mess hall is in a bad condition, and must be repaired at once.

Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cav., who has been spending some time with her parents in El Paso expects to leave shortly to join her husband in the Philippines.

The soldiers baseball team played the Smelter team last Sunday at the post, resulting in victory for the soldiers.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., June 16, 1904.

The 3d Battery, F.A., returned from Gettysburg, Pa., on June 4. During the last two days of the return march it rained almost continually. The automobile wagon, which accompanied the battery part of the way was not a success, as it had to be left on the road for repairs. Troops E and G marched over from Gettysburg to Mt. Gretna to hold their annual target practice, and to relieve Troops F and H, 15th Cav., which returned to Fort Myer on June 8, well pleased with their trip.

Capt. S. M. Foote, Art. Corps, who has been absent on the board of examiners for gunners of Field Artillery has returned to the post. Capt. George C. Barnhardt, Q.M., 15th Cav., has returned from North Carolina, where he spent several days with relatives. Lieut. Charles Burnett, 15th Cav., left June 12 to spend some time with his parents at Carrollville, Ind. Lieut. Milton G. Holliday is visiting friends in Washington for a few days. Lieut. J. K. Kerr, 7th Cav., spent several days in the post on a visit to his wife's parents, Major and Mrs. Hoyle, Art. Corps.

Miss Margaret Hoyle is now able to be up, after a severe illness. Mrs. Glennan is visiting her son, Major J. D. Glennan, surgeon of the post. Mrs. B. B. Wilson and two children have arrived at the post and will spend the summer with her brother, Dr. Wilson.

Lieut. Mark Brooke, Eng. Corps, now on duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, spent several days here with his sister, Mrs. S. M. Foote. He was accompanied by his mother to West Point, where they will attend the graduating exercises. Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, 15th Cav., has returned from sick leave very much improved in health. His wife has entirely recovered from her recent operation.

Mr. Richard Legrade and Miss Harriet O'Brien were the guests of Capt. J. A. Ryan, 15th Cav., at luncheon last Saturday. Mr. Legrade has passed his examination for commission from civil life and will be commissioned in November. Mrs. and Miss Moses, of St. Louis, Mo., were visiting Captain Ryan last week.

The lawn fete given at the White House by the President in honor of the Philippine Commission last week, was attended by most of the officers and ladies of the post. Captain Ryan, Lieutenants Carpenter and Ruggles acted as ushers.

Forty-one was the lucky number that won Mrs. Weisel the handsome pillow that was raffled off in the post last week. Miss Jane Beall was a guest at the home of Mrs. Weisel last week. Lieut. E. P. Nones's father and mother, and his niece, Dorothy, of Louisville, Ky., are visiting him. Lieut. W. W. Whitely, 15th Cav., spent Sunday in the post with his wife, returning on Monday to the target range at Mt. Gretna, Pa. Dr. Grutzman spent Sunday in Baltimore. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee spent several hours at the quarters of Colonel Wallace. Dr.

Mrs. and Miss Johnson, of Baltimore, were visitors at the home of Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Signal Corps.

The Daughters of the American Revolution held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. B. H. Gillman. After the business was over the ladies of the post were invited to meet the ladies of the Chapter and tea was served.

Mrs. Stamford has returned from a visit to Leesburg, Va. Mr. Charles C. Gresham, of Chicago, was a visitor to his sister, Mrs. Gresham, last week. Misses Ansler and Agnes Hayes, of Louisville, Ky., who have been visiting the Misses Gresham, have returned to their home.

Capt. C. B. Hepburn and family are preparing to leave for San Francisco, where the Captain will be stationed. Capt. and Mrs. Hepburn and Lieut. and Mrs. Covington were the guests of General Greely at dinner last week.

Miss Anne Dobbin, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. Gordon Johnson, of the Signal Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Voris, of Neoga, Ill., are visiting their son, Lieut. A. C. Voris, at the Signal Corps post. Major and Mrs. Waterbury have gone to Coburg, Ontario, to spend the summer.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Major Robert K. Evans, Military Secretary's Department, is at the Berkley hotel in Boston, Mass., with her mother, Mrs. Hornaby, who has closed her hospitable home in Washington for the summer. Mrs. Evans will attend the graduation of her son, Hornaby, at Harvard this week. He is one of the twelve civilians appointed 2d lieutenants in the Army by the President on June 9.

Miss Florence Barrett, daughter of the late Major George Barrett, is to be married Saturday night at the home of her brother, Major Littell, Q.M. Dept. The wedding is to be very quiet on account of the death of the bride-elect's mother a short time ago.

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, Art. Corps, stationed at this post, just promoted to major, made the presentation speech at the flag-raising and the dedication of the new Columbia schoolhouse at Arlington, Va., on Monday, June 13. The 15th Cavalry band rendered several selections during the ceremonies.

The hop given Friday, June 10, by the officers of the Cavalry post, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston, was a great success. Light refreshments and punch were served. Among the visitors were Miss Johnston, of Baltimore, a sister of the bride, Mrs. Nagle, Miss Whitely, Miss Weir, Mrs. Irons, of Washington.

Major and Mrs. Irons and Capt. and Mrs. Dixon were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt for dinner Friday, June 10. Mr. Van Leer, of Washington, visited his mother, Mrs. Ridgley, at the post on Sunday.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 7, 1904.

Flower parade, celebrated on San Jacinto Day, has been one of the society events of the period, and the Army women were occupied for a week in decorating a gun carriage caisson and two troops to participate in the parade. The fine band of the 26th Infantry with two troops of Cavalry under Lieut. H. R. Richmond, 5th Cav., also took part in the parade. Capt. John F. Preston, 26th Inf., as grand marshal was very efficient while Captains Ely and Arrowsmith, with Lieutenants Bell, Segrain, Jones, Watson, Barlow, Farmer, Kelly, Graham, Munro, Doyle, with Mr. Cooke, as aides and outsiders added much to the general effect.

Two balls in San Antonio were rival attractions for the evening. The Charity Ball and San Jacinto Cotillon. Many Army people were their guests.

The reception given Gen. and Mrs. Lee by the officers and ladies of the post, was a most brilliant and enjoyable affair. Two delightful meetings of the evening card club have been held in the pavilion of Muth's Garden just outside the post, and the Friday night hops are held there, and society men and maidens from town are delighted to enjoy the singing, dancing and music that Torcellia, the leader of the 26th band, always gives them.

Major Stevens gave a Mexican supper and bowling party in honor of his charming house guests, Mrs. and Miss Alfred, of Montana. His guests were Mrs. Alfred, Misses Alfred, Sargent, Girard and Constance Clark, Lieutenants Graham, Watson and Mr. Ed. Taylor.

Mrs. Mosely entertained the Young Ladies' Card Club, Mrs. Haim, Miss Cresson's house guest, was the winner of the first prize; Miss Fechet taking the second. Miss Constance Clark was hostess of the card club the following Monday. The prizes were taken by Miss Bownell and Mrs. Hansen. A delightful ending of the evening was hearing Mrs. Hansen sing. She is the happy possessor of a glorious voice.

The meeting of the Young Ladies' Card Club at Miss Kilbourne's was one of the most memorable in its history, for during the afternoon there was announced the engagement of Miss Maud Metts and Capt. L. F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf. The most enthusiastic congratulations followed as both are great favorites at the post, and all were delighted to welcome Miss Metts into the Army. Miss Metts has been spending the winter at Sam Houston with her sister Mrs. Bratton.

The latter part of the same week a most charming entertainment was given by the young ladies of the Card Club for Miss Metts and Captain Kilbourne. Wishing to make it something novel and unique a progressive dinner was decided upon, and it proved one of the greatest successes of the season. The first course was at Miss Revalles and the color scheme was red, as was that at Miss Heid's, who gave the second course. At Miss Fechet's, where the third course was served, the color scheme was pink. The salad course was served by Miss Girard, where the table was decorated with red cautions. Miss Clark had an exquisite table for the fifth course, green.

The dinner ended at Miss Cresson's where the great feature was the huge heart of pink roses, which united the chairs to be occupied by Miss Metts and Captain Kilbourne. The guests were Miss Metts and Captain Kilbourne, Miss Kilbourne, Mr. Cook, Captain Houle, and Lieutenants Bell, Barlow, Graham, Kelly and Watson.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 13, 1904.

On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., entertained at dinner Lieuts. Arthur J. Lynch and Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., and Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, Art. Corps; the Misses Abbie Howell, of Plattsburg Barracks, Ethel Bingham and Catharine Strong, of Burlington. In the evening the entire party and a large number of the ladies of the garrison were the guests of the officers at the new Bachelor Club, at a hop. The evening was very pleasantly spent, music for dancing being furnished by a Burlington orchestra. After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, entertained a large party at supper.

A very pleasant dinner party was given by Col. Le Grand B. Cannon at his Burlington home on last Wednesday evening. Among his guests were Col. and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav., commanding officer of this garrison, Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Art. Corps, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Clark, Mr. Henry Holt and Mrs. E. J. Phelps, widow of the late E. J. Phelps, formerly United States minister to England, all of Burlington.

Lieut. Walt C. Johnson, 26th Inf., who is on leave in this vicinity, has signed with the Rutland baseball team, to play an infield position. The Rutland Herald, in speaking of his appointment says: "He is a player of experience, having been with Rutland before his appointment in the Army. He is an old University of Vermont man and played last year with the pennant-winning Army team in the Philippines. His work there is spoken of in the highest terms."

There was a large attendance at the James Russell Lowell Literary Club musical and literary entertainment last Monday evening. The subject of debate was "Resolved, That Forced Arbitration Should Precede War." Capt. John Conklin, A.C., Lieuts. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., and Charles H. Patterson, A.C., were chosen judges. The debating was excellent, Corporal Dewey and Private Spann being for arbitration and Privates Grey and Nichols, against it. Decided in the negative. This was followed by a speech by Captain Conklin, in which he spoke in the highest terms of the progress of the club and their manner of debating. Following the literary and musical program was an illustrated lecture on "The Boer War."

The Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Aid Society of Vermont, in session at Burlington the past week, on Thursday enjoyed a trolley ride to this post. The 2d Battery, under command of Capt. John Conklin, gave an exhibition drill for the visitors.

Two cases of diphtheria have been discovered in the post, one in the quarters of Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., whose niece is afflicted; the other in those of Stable Sergt. Abraham Riley, 27th Battery, whose son contracted the disease. Both patients are doing very nicely. It is thought the disease was brought to the garrison by infected milk, and the milkman has ceased furnishing the post until the disease has disappeared.

Mrs. McMahon, mother of Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, who has been a visitor at the post, returned to her home at Utica, N.Y., Wednesday.

On Friday evening, June 3, Dental Surg. Hugh Voorhies and Mrs. Philip Mowry, entertained the officers and ladies who were present at the Officers' Club, with musical selections, both vocal and instrumental. Dancing was also indulged in and very dainty refreshments served.

Capt. Stephen M. Foote and Lieut. Charles M. Lawson, Art. Corps, who have been at this post conducting the Field Artillery gunners' examination, completed their duty last Tuesday, and on that day before returning to their stations at Forts Myer and Hamilton, respectively, were entertained at luncheon by Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Art. Corps, and the latter's mother, Mrs. C. A. Caine. Miss May Huntington Barriger, sister of Lieut. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, left Tuesday evening for Princeton College to attend the graduation exercises.

The members of the D.K.C. Club, accompanied by the post quartette, enjoyed a moonlight excursion on Lake Champlain, Friday evening.

The post baseball team met and defeated the Edmunds High School Team of Burlington at Athletic Park, in that city, this afternoon by a score of 8 to 4. Henderson, Troop C, 15th Cav., was in the box for the post team for the first time, and did remarkably good work. The team now has a staff of pitchers to be proud of, Leslie, Geiger and Henderson.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 11, 1904.

Mrs. Smith S. Leach's beautiful luncheon Thursday at one o'clock, was a farewell to Mrs. G. M. Hoffman, who left Sunday with Captain Hoffman for their new station in Galveston, Texas. Mrs. Leach's guests were Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Mrs. R. A. Brown, Mrs. Omar Bundy, Mrs. Wildurr Willing, Mrs. E. H. Gibson and Mrs. T. H. Ruse.

One of the prettiest and most attractive teas of the spring season was given Wednesday, at which Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers was hostess, in honor of Mrs. Powell C. Fauntleroy of Madison Barracks, N.Y. Mrs. Rivers was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. Fauntleroy and Miss Stella McGonigle, who was further assisted by Mrs. John Van R. Hoff and Mrs. L. C. Scherer.

Mrs. Freeman extended the hospitality of her home to the following guests for a 1:30 luncheon on Thursday. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. J. C. Buneau, Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Mrs. J. S. Simpson, Mrs. D. H. Boughton, Mrs. Baxter of Washington, D.C., Mrs. James A. McGonigle and Mrs. J. C. Douglass. Capt. and Mrs. Elliott entertained with a dinner Monday evening. Covers were laid for six.

Mrs. A. Cochran's beautiful luncheon Saturday afternoon was in compliment to Mrs. Powell Conrad Fauntleroy. The decorations were entirely of green and white. Mrs. Cochran's guests included Mrs. Harry Wygant, Mrs. J. J. Boniface, Mrs. William M. Connelly, Mrs. C. C. Kenney, Mrs. E. R. Gibson, Mrs. Eugene Burr and Miss Grace McGonigle. Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick entertained the members of the Philomathean Club at luncheon Saturday. The guests present besides the club, were: Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Miss Stella McGonigle, Misses Edith and Frances Burbank and Miss Anna May Murray.

Mrs. Dean will arrive from the East the last of this month to visit her son, Lieut. Warren Dean of the post. Mrs. Dean is better known by her nom-de-plume of "The Widow," being a constant contributor to the leading magazines.

The Philomathean Club was entertained very pleasantly on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. K. Jones. A game of "advertisement" was the entertainment. Mrs. J. V. Kelly and Miss Elsie Evans were the fortunate winners of the prizes.

Miss Madden left Saturday evening for Joliet, Ill. Miss Maribell Wilson returned to Chicago, Ill., Saturday evening. Mrs. Wildurr Willing and baby have gone South to spend the summer.

The men at target range who are out on their annual target practice, are taking advantage of this excellent weather, and it is reported that the shooting is very good, far beyond that of last year's records. The men have not had a bad day at the range and they are only hoping that this will continue. Last month the other two battalions experienced very bad weather. Colonel Duncan gave the target range a thorough inspection Friday afternoon. He says the camp and sanitary conditions are fine and that the men are shooting remarkably well.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 9, 1904.

A farewell dinner was given on Thursday evening to Lieuts. G. H. Stewart and J. M. Gilbert, who have been lately promoted from the 10th Infantry to the Ordnance Department. The others who participated were Lieuts. J. R. Lee, F. F. Black, J. E. Morris, J. G. Hannah and H. M. Cooper, all of the 10th Infantry.

Major L. O. Parker, U.S.A., retired, registered at headquarters the first of the week. Major Frank deL. Carrington, 1st Inf., has reported en route to the Philippines. Lieut. W. P. Moffett, 13th Cav., is in the city on sick leave. Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., is on the way to resume his duties at Manila. Capt. R. S. Abernethy, next to the adjutant is the senior Artillery captain at the Presidio.

According to the present understanding the 28th Infantry will go to the Department of the Columbia about the 1st of September.

The Military Order of the Carabao held their regular monthly meeting at the Occidental hotel on Tuesday evening. A very successful hop was held in the mess room of the 10th Infantry on Friday evening. The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion conducted a large excursion to Mare Island on Wednesday.



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Sacconi, Portsmouth.Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired,  
read a paper on "The Naval Strength of the United  
States" before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on  
the evening of June 15 in the course of which he con-  
tended that our naval power does not lie wholly in the  
size of the national fleet, the character and alertness of  
its crews or in our excellent system of naval administra-  
tion. "Our actual power," he continued, "lies in the re-  
serve of wealth resources and manufactures and in the  
great body of men capable of being trained to naval  
duty. It is the power to remain on the firing line,  
rather than our ability to get there, that is best recog-  
nized by our possible foes. The events in the Far East  
afford a striking illustration of the fact that it will be  
the reserve battalions of the contesting foes that will de-  
cide the contest."**Meriden  
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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904.

**THE LESSON FROM COLORADO.**It is difficult at this distance, and with such knowl-  
edge as we possess, to find any satisfactory explanation  
of the extraordinary course pursued by the executive  
authorities of Colorado with reference to the labor dis-  
turbances in that State, except on the assumption of a  
profound ignorance on their part of the scope and pur-  
pose of military authority. It has been our office for  
many years to make clear the distinction between sol-  
diers and men with muskets in their hands; between the  
licensed freebooter and the armed citizen, under the re-  
straints of military discipline and directed in his use  
of deadly weapons by an intelligent appreciation of the  
limitations imposed upon the exercise of military au-  
thority as an adjunct to the orderly administration of  
civil law.In the proper exercise of his function the soldier has  
nothing to do with differences or disputes between citizens  
concerning political, social, industrial or economical  
questions of any sort. His sole office is to preserve the  
peace and compel the settlement of all controversies by  
orderly methods. He cannot undertake to serve as um-  
pire in local disputes, however vital they may seem to  
those engaged in them. He knows but two classes of  
citizens: those who are obedient to the law and those  
who seek by violent methods to make themselves superior  
to the law. Nor does the soldier wish to press his au-  
thority one single step beyond what the immediate ex-  
igencies of the case require. He seeks to accomplish his  
ends without violence and without bloodshed, by the  
moral effect of a display of authority which cannot be  
trifled with; to calm the passions which provoke dis-  
order and violence by his own display of absolute self-  
control and good temper.The history of the interference of the members of the  
Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps in domestic dis-  
putes shows how possible it is to accomplish all this  
with little or no loss of life and without in any way  
endangering the liberties guaranteed to our citizens by  
the constitution and the laws. It will be remembered  
that some years ago Regular soldiers were called in to  
preserve the peace during a political dispute at the cap-  
ital of Oklahoma which threatened to end in bloodshed.  
When the officer commanding the single company of  
Regulars arrived on the spot he found the capitol  
building and grounds occupied by two contending and  
armed mobs of political disputants. Stationing a guard  
at the entrance to the capitol grounds he required every  
man within the enclosure to surrender his weapons, in-  
forming him at the same time that they would be re-  
turned at the proper time. This reduced the controversy  
at once to a war of words, or at the worst one of fist-  
cuffs, and the disputants were left to settle the matter  
in this way to suit themselves.Had similar methods prevailed in Colorado the  
country might have been saved a display of executive  
weakness and tyrannous disregard of the fundamental  
rights of citizenship which have brought reproach upon  
the American name. Without doubt it would have been  
necessary to carry the exercise of military authority  
further in Colorado than was done in Oklahoma in the  
case we cite, but there should have been a display of the  
same restraint and an exercise of the same sound judg-  
ment; and there would have been, had the Governor of  
Colorado recognized at the outset the weakness of the  
military arm of the State—without money to meet  
necessary expenses, without discipline among the men,  
or professional training and self-control among their  
officers—and had called upon the President for the  
assistance which the Constitution authorizes him to  
grant in such emergencies. It is obvious that it must come  
to that in the end, but this will not compensate for the  
display which the sovereign State of Colorado has been  
making of itself meanwhile.

Still, we may find some compensation even in this if



it opens the eyes of our people and our law-makers to the dangers we are incurring because of the weak and foolish jealousy of military training and military experience which so largely influences the public opinion controlling legislative action in this country. We do not wish to be too hard upon those who have sought after their fashion to sustain authority in Colorado. Doubtless they have done their best, but they are obviously lacking in the habits of mind and the ideas of self-restraint and orderly action in the exercise of arbitrary authority which characterize the trained and disciplined soldier. As Douglas Jerrold has said: "We love peace as we abhor pusillanimity; but not peace at any price. There is a peace more destructive of the manhood of a living man than war is destructive of his material body. Chains are worse than bayonets."

It will be well when the American people have learned the lesson that the dangers to our liberties do not lie in the direction of military training, but in the attempt to exercise executive authority through undisciplined bodies of armed men.

It is not necessary for us to engage in any discussion as to the merits of the alarming controversy in Colorado. The responsibility for the crimes which have destroyed scores of lives, nullified the processes of justice and cast a blight upon the industries of a once prosperous district, must be determined and the penalties adjudged by the people of the State through their official representatives. Yet in a certain vital sense, the situation in Colorado is a matter of deep concern to every State in the Union. It proves, we believe, beyond question, that the National Guard of Colorado is unequal to the task to which it has been assigned. Whether that fact is due to any defect in organization or in personnel, or whether it is due to demoralizing interference by rival politicians seeking to use the Guard to promote their own selfish schemes are matters that do not concern us or the country at large. What does concern us is the palpable fact that taken altogether they have produced a condition of anarchy and bloodshed which is a disgrace to our civilization and a menace to our institutions of law and justice.

It is quite likely that the Governor of Colorado shares the absurd but rapidly disappearing aversion to the employment of Regular troops for the protection of State interests and institutions; but how he or any other sane man can study the record of the use of Regulars for such purposes without realizing that it is the speediest, safest, cheapest, and tenfold the most effective exercise of authority for the protection of life and property is more than we can understand. And one thing which should be kept in mind is that there is rarely any need of and never any objection to the use of United States troops in a State where they have once been used for the purposes indicated.

In the absence of the Governor of Colorado the Acting Governor on June 8 declared Teller county, the scene of the mining troubles, to be in a state of insurrection. What next? Has a year of well-meant, but on the whole ineffective, labor by the National Guard finally convinced the authorities of the State of their inability to maintain order, safeguard life and property and protect every citizen in his right to work for whom and when he pleases? If so, may returning sanity, illumined by the lesson of bitter experience, turn the stricken but resplendent State of Colorado to the only sure protection against the dreadful peril which now besets her. Then, with peace and order securely established, and public confidence in the integrity of her institutions triumphantly vindicated, the conditions will invite a new birth of the Colorado National Guard.

#### THE VETERAN PROMOTION PROVISION.

If a study is made of the history of the provision of the act of April 23, 1904, relating to the promotion of Civil War veterans, it will become evident that it was never the intention of Congress to debar from the benefits of the act the twenty-five gallant officers who were retired under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, because of physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

It can hardly be truthfully said that these officers actually obtained an advance in grade at the time of their retirement. The act upon which they were retired reads as follows: "And provided, That should the officer fail in his physical examination, and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted." During the discussion of the veteran retirement provision of the Army bill changes were made in the wording of the act which would certainly seem to indicate that it was intended to include officers meeting the other qualifications of the bill who were retired under the act of Oct. 1, 1890. In the conference between the two houses of Congress on the bill the following provisions of the House amendment were stricken out: "Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade at the time of retirement, or with a view of retirement, etc.," and also this provision: " \* \* \* or to which he was entitled by reason of seniority." And in lieu of both these provisions, the following was adopted and became the law: "Provided that this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade since the date of his retirement or who has been restored to the Army and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress."

In a brief prepared for the Attorney General on this

question, but which did not reach him, it is understood, until after he had made up his mind regarding the matter, the following statement is made in connection with the history of this legislation: "In striking out the words 'or to which he was entitled by reason of seniority,' and the provision that the law should not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade 'at the time of his retirement' and barring only those who have received an advance since retirement was it not, manifestly, the legislative intent to give to such officers the benefits of the law?"

Although it was deemed necessary by Secretary Taft to submit this matter to the Attorney General for a decision and although the decision obtained is adverse to the desire of the Department to give this class of officers promotion on the retired list, every effort will be made next year to obtain the passage of a special act of Congress to remedy the wrong done them.

Means will be taken, as was stated in our issue of June 11, to obtain a decision from the Attorney General as to whether the act of April 23, 1904, actually created vacancies on the retired list of the Army to which retired officers with Civil War service could be advanced during the recess of Congress. The purpose of this is to place the question of granting these officers pay for the higher grades to which they have been promoted under the act in such a light that the Comptroller of the Treasury can be asked for a reconsideration of his recent decision to the effect that they could not be paid until their appointment had been confirmed by the Senate. Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army will prepare a brief for submission to the Attorney General, and it is now generally thought that a favorable decision on the question will be obtained. In the meantime attorneys for the retired officers are preparing a brief to be presented to the Comptroller. It is hoped that within two or three weeks' time the adverse decision of the Comptroller will be reversed by him.

The frightful disaster to the excursion steamer General Slocum, which was burned to the water's edge in the East River at New York on June 15, with the loss of nearly one thousand lives, should convince the responsible authorities of the necessity for having better life-saving devices. Had there been a number of life rafts aboard, scores of people who jumped or were pushed overboard might have been saved. Every excursion or ferry steamer should be forced to carry life rafts, in place of the so-called life-boats, which, in most harbor steamers, are absolutely useless, and are only carried to bring them within the law as to carrying boats. Life rafts require no preparation to launch, and can be tossed overboard on the instant, without regard to which end or side is first or foremost, as both top and bottom are alike. The rafts afford facilities for persons in the water to cling to them, and provide a platform on which passengers can be carried, and their readiness for use and easy launching makes them invaluable. Another point in their favor is their easy stowage. The metallic life-boats are usually carried in an out of the way place and require a skilled crew to launch and man them in an emergency. The boats are covered with canvas which has to be taken off, the tackle must be unhooked in order that the davits can be swung outboard, and then the boat has to be lowered from the upper deck. How many ferryboats that cross the North and East rivers have a crew sufficient to launch a boat in an accident when quick work is needed? The crew of the ferryboat, not counting the pilots, engineer and fireroom force, usually consists of two deck hands, and it is doubtful if the average excursion steamer has more than five deck hands. Certainly a fine crew to launch boats and help allay a panic among a thousand or more passengers, and give instructions as to life preservers.

It is expected that the Secretary of War will finally settle the important question of jurisdiction between the Chief of Staff and the Military Secretary shortly after his return to Washington. This matter has been under consideration by Secretary Taft in connection with the revised Army Regulations for several days, and he has made himself thoroughly conversant with the situation under discussion. It may be stated now, although it may seem rather premature, that Secretary Taft will decide that all routine matters of Army administration shall be left to the Military Secretary's Office without reference to the Chief of Staff. The important matters relating to the preparedness of the Army for war will remain with the Chief of Staff and the General Staff. According to this ruling the office of the Military Secretary will practically be the old Adjutant General's Department, only with far more power. The Military Secretary, Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, owing to his unusual talents as an administrator, is expected to bring out of the existing condition of chaos a well-regulated department which will handle the routine affairs of the War Department with expedition.

It is extremely probable that the General Staff of the Army and many division and department commanders will recommend next fall that Congress be asked so to change the law governing the promotion of officers of the Army that all officers up to and including the grade of lieutenant colonel shall be required to pass an examination for promotion. It is not desired to change the existing regulation which requires that officers shall pass a

mental, moral, physical and professional examination for promotion until they reach the grade of major, but the plan is that after officers reach their majority they shall be examined on their records for promotion and in addition be required to pass a physical examination. The proposed change is of great importance, but there is excellent reason for the statement that it will be recommended by many influential Army officers including, probably, the General Staff of the Army.

As soon as Mr. Knox, the Attorney General, formally resigns from the Cabinet to become Senator from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Quay, which will be in a few days, probably, the President will announce the retirement from the Navy portfolio of Mr. Moody and his appointment as Attorney General. Secretary Moody at the telegraphic request of the President cut short his visit in Massachusetts and returned to Washington June 17, for a conference with the President as to his successor in the Navy Department. There have been many rumors as to the new Secretary of the Navy, but the President has made no announcement. A definite official announcement on the subject may be expected in a short time. Had Secretary Moody served out his term and gone out on March 4 next there is a very general feeling that the President would have invited Mr. Darling, the Assistant Secretary, to assume the Navy portfolio, but politics may possibly now make such a plan impossible.

Quick to note in the despatches from the Far East the excellent work which the Japanese Army has done in the use of portable searchlights which they directed upon the Russians on several occasions, preventing surprise, the General Board of the Navy has had under consideration for the past week the advisability of storing at the various advanced naval bases portable searchlights which could be used in time of war and would prove effective in locating an enemy. It is probable that the board will ask the Bureau of Equipment to place a light at each of the more important advanced naval bases, which shall be stored there and in the event of trouble could be mounted and put to effective use. These lights cost from \$2,500 upwards. A member of the board, in discussing the matter, thought it likely that lights would be established at Guantanamo, Culebra and probably at several points in the Philippines.

The problem of providing sufficient and competent engineering service for the Navy still awaits solution. There is constant complaint of lack of officers and there is little hope that the Converse board, now engaged upon the study of the question of engineering, will be able to find any satisfactory solution of the problem. Their report is delayed by the absence of Lieut. Cleland Davis in European waters. The other members of the board are Rear Admiral George A. Converse and Comdr. James H. Perry, of the old Engineer Corps. It is not expected that the board will make any radical recommendations. They will probably approve the extension of the plan of detailing junior officers permanently for engineering duty.

The War Department will promulgate, in a few days, a new uniform order giving in detail the uniform requirements as they stand at the present time. Many small changes have been made in the uniform since the order of over a year ago was issued, all of which have been noted from time to time in the JOURNAL. The new order will, however, be of interest to the Army as showing in full detail the uniform regulations as they have been approved and adopted. It is believed that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff will approve the adoption of the olive-drab field cap. Final action upon this matter will be obtained before the new order is issued.

Several important Army general orders are now in course of preparation at the War Department. An order giving the allowance for sub-caliber Artillery practice will soon be issued. It will provide, among other things, that the allowance for sub-caliber practice for this quarter shall be one-third of that announced in General Orders 99, 1903, for those companies that have not already expended this ammunition. Another order, revising in some small details, the target practice order (G.O. 100, 1903), is also being prepared by the Chief of Artillery. An order prescribing the duties of the Artillery district staff will soon be promulgated.

We have received a type-written copy of the regulations relating to uniforms and equipments of the officers and enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps, which would occupy four pages of our paper. It provides among other things that swords may be dispensed with in the field. Newly appointed officers must provide themselves with a suit of blue undress, undress cap, sword, sword belt and white gloves, for the purpose of reporting, and shall provide themselves with further articles of uniform as directed by the Brigadier General Commandant.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, has decided that the headquarters and the eight companies of the 9th Infantry, now stationed at Madison Barracks, shall be transferred to Fort Thomas, Ky., about the first of August, when the six companies of the 8th Infantry arrive from Alaska. These latter companies will be ordered to Madison Barracks to relieve the 9th Infantry.



## TO ENCOURAGE RIFLE PRACTICE.

Throughout Hon. Elihu Root's long service as Secretary of War the one subject which received his most serious attention, aside from the operations of the Army in the field, the Army Reorganization act, the General Staff scheme and the National Militia project, was the question of developing in the mass of American citizens a body of trained riflemen large enough to make our defenses secure in time of war. In season and out of season he insisted that the country needed men who could shoot straight, who knew the use of the rifle thoroughly and with whom proficiency in small arms practice should be the first test of fitness as soldiers. Mr. Root's earnestness in this matter served as a reminder that whereas we have made but little real progress in rifle shooting since the close of the Spanish War, other countries are giving close attention to the subject, Canada alone having but recently instituted a broad-gauge scheme which it is believed will produce 500,000 trained riflemen within ten years.

Owing partly to Mr. Root's persistent urging, supported by many other interested gentlemen in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the National Guard and civil life, public interest in the subject took form in the organization of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States, and as a result of that movement plans have been formulated which, if carried into effect, seem likely to transform millions of hardy young Americans into expert riflemen and thus correct what is palpably the gravest defect in our military system. These plans are contained in a report prepared by the Executive Committee of the National Board for the promotion of Rifle Practice, and taken all in all they present the most extensive program of small arms instruction ever proposed in this country.

In preparing these plans careful consideration was given to the methods employed by other countries to encourage rifle shooting among their citizens, and the paramount purpose was to devise a system which should make every American between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years ambitious to become a master marksman. Taking ten points as the maximum of the military efficiency of a soldier, the board concludes that at least eight of those points should stand for skill in the use of the rifle and the revolver; yet it is believed that an intelligent application of the plans proposed will develop more than one million of expert riflemen in the United States in a few years, and that, too, with a comparatively small outlay of money. In its general scope the scheme provides for a highly organized system to encourage rifle practice in the State militia, in military and other schools and among private organizations as well as among individuals who would be liable to military service in time of war.

Briefly outlined, the Congressional legislation regarded as necessary to place this plan in operation should include an appropriation of one million dollars a year for five years to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; the appointment of one inspector of rifle practice of militia and two assistants, to supervise rifle practice in the National Guard organizations; an act authorizing the Government to supply uniform decorations for marksmen and sharpshooters and to issue books giving information as to existing laws, methods of constructing ranges, care and testing of ammunition, instructions for field and armory practice; to permit the manufacture and issue of cadet rifles to schools, together with a certain number of rounds of ammunition for each qualification by schools and to permit the detail of officers as United States inspectors of civilian rifle practice in the several States. The committee points out that Congress should also provide championship badges for schools, State school trophies and a national school trophy. Books of instruction for practice, construction of ranges and statistics as to school practice should be issued to all schools; rifles should be sold or loaned to the National Rifle Association for its affiliated clubs, and for each qualification in those organizations there should be a free issue of fifty rounds of ammunition. It is also recommended that Congress authorize the issue to civilians of buttons as a recognition of qualification as "Marksman," "Sharpshooter" or "Expert," that the National Rifle Association be permitted to use the ranking privilege in official correspondence and that persons desiring to do so may purchase information and instruction books on rifle practice from postmasters.

The proposed plan to encourage rifle practice in military and other schools is particularly interesting. It recommends that indoor ranges be established in public and private schools and that a course of practice be prescribed which would qualify a student as a "Sharpshooter," "Junior Sharpshooter," "Marksman," and "Junior Marksman;" a junior marksman or sharpshooter being a boy of less than fifteen years of age. Every institution having an Army officer detailed as instructor should be required to provide suitable indoor ranges, and a certain definite amount of rifle practice should be required as part of the military instruction by every student. Ranges already existing for State practice should be open to the schools under appropriate regulations, and every institution of learning having an Army officer detailed as instructor should be required to provide a range of at least 300 yards, preferably 500 yards, and a definite course of rifle practice should be required as part of the military instruction by all students. Ten of the Krag carbines soon to be discarded by the regular Cavalry should be issued to each school having an Army officer detailed as instructor, as soon as available for general distribution. Those should be issued as part of the equipment to such institutions. Also one carbine to each twenty-five scholars should be issued to public schools possessing indoor ranges and carrying on rifle practice. These arms should be chambered to receive the regulation cartridge, in order that expended shells may be used for loading for indoor practice and with reduced charges at short ranges. One officer to each State should be detailed from the National Guard organizations under the title of "United States Inspector of Civilian Rifle Practice," having the rank and pay, when detailed, of captain. His duties should be the encouragement and supervision of civilian rifle practice in schools and outside of National Guard organizations, to report to and be under the direction of general inspector of rifle practice of the militia division of the Army. The National Rifle Association should encourage the promotion of affiliated rifle clubs in the institutions of learning and in all branches of the Y.M.C.A. Special pains should be taken to provide at rifle meetings, events for students with a view to encouraging rifle practice in the schools. The Government should issue a State school championship medal for individuals, a State team trophy, to be open for competition among teams of eight individuals

from the several schools of the State, and a national school trophy, which should be held by the team making the best score in the State competition; in case of a tie, the two teams to be transported at Government expense to some one place where a final competition can be held.

The committee recommends that immediate and careful study be given to the matter of eventually establishing sufficient range facilities to permit of an active rifle practice by, say, 500,000 and 1,000,000 individuals, and a definite plan should be formulated which will eventually provide facilities sufficient for this number. For the sake of economy it would seem to be wise to consider the utilization of such regular troops of the Army and Marine Corps as may be available as scorers and markers at ranges at which civilians will practice, and in the location of stations for troops in the future, consideration might be given to this most necessary service. Ranges should be established near the centers of population, if possible within reach of trolley cars, and the establishment of a large range should be considered in the selection of barrack sites, and these might be established near large posts of the Army or Marine Corps.

Inasmuch as it is not at present possible for civilians to obtain the national arm, the committee suggests that the N.R.A. purchase at ten dollars each, for resale to its affiliated organizations, to not exceeding 25 per cent. of the aggregate strength, the national arm. The same specifications referred to for the militia organizations for qualification as experts, sharpshooters, marksmen, etc., should apply to civilians. The Government should provide State and National trophies to be competed for by rifle clubs. Many States well provided for in other respects are, or until recently have been, wholly deficient in indoor rifle ranges, and there is great need of field ranges in many States, and Congress should be called upon to provide them. To secure uniformity in instruction in small arms practice a considerable measure of supervision should be exercised by the militia division of the Army for the small arms practice of several States. It is therefore recommended that when necessary an inspector of rifle practice of militia with two assistants be appointed or detailed to supervise small arms practice in the National Guard organizations and thus insure a uniform method of instruction. Furthermore, that steps be taken by the Legislative Committee to the end that the State laws, if necessary, shall be so amended that uniform methods of instruction may prevail.

To encourage continuous rifle practice in the army and in the field it is recommended that the same scheme of recognition apply to all National Guard organizations, and that steps should be taken to provide necessary facilities, ranges, etc., so that the militia in each State may be able to qualify as "Marksman," "Sharpshooter," or "Expert," under specifications of "Special Course 'C,'" promulgated by the Army.

The system here outlined appears to be altogether the best that has ever been devised to promote the object for which it is intended. It embodies the conclusions of the following gentlemen who have made an exhaustive study of the whole subject: Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Gen. Lawrason Riggs, Major John F. Guilfoyle, U.S.A., Major Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., and Mr. J. A. Haskell. At the meeting on June 11, at which the plan above described was approved, it was agreed, in view of the fact that the N.R.A. is willing to arrange for a competition among schools in the coming spring, that the various schools and colleges covered by the act of April 26, 1904, should make requisition for at least ten service carbines, caliber .30, in order that they could prepare themselves for the competition to be held. On motion of Lieutenant Bristol it was resolved that the committee request the War and Navy Departments to allow the military schools the privilege of using the Government ranges at such times as the Departments may decide. A committee, consisting of Major Guilfoyle, Major Lane and Lieutenant Bristol, was appointed to take into consideration the obtaining of medals for the national match. It was decided in order not to interfere with the 1st of September competition and the Dryden trophy, the match would have to be shot at as early a date as possible after the 21st of August. It was voted that Major Guilfoyle be appointed the executive officer of the match.

Generals Spencer, Riggs and Harries were appointed a committee to examine the question of the best ammunition for accuracy at all ranges. The full Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice will meet during the first week of October.

## NEW ARMY UNIFORM APPROVED.

Under date of June 1, 1904, Capt. N. F. McClure, quartermaster of the 5th Cavalry, made the following interesting report to the Quartermaster General of the Army on the new uniform of the Army:

"I have the honor to report as follows on the new service uniform worn by the men of a squadron of the 5th Cavalry in its recent march from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Apache, Ariz.

"The squadron left Fort Logan March 22, 1904. The troops were equipped with leggings, campaign hats and tan shoes of the old pattern and with olive drab blouses, breeches and shirts of the new pattern. One troop also had the new olive drab overcoat.

"The command arrived at Fort Wingate, N.M., a distance of 646 miles, April 27, 1904, with the clothing in good condition. The men had worn the one suit of olive drab the entire trip; many of the men had used the same suit for three months in garrison just prior to the march, and the fact that the clothing was in such good shape upon arrival at Fort Wingate, speaks well for its serviceableness. The case of the suit worn by myself personally is worthy of mention. It is composed of olive drab breeches of the same pattern and a blouse made of the issue serge. I had worn the same suit about six weeks just prior to the beginning of the march. Upon arrival at Fort Wingate, the suit was in good condition except that there was a small hole on the inside of the left breeches leg which it was necessary to patch and which had been caused by rubbing of the stirrup strap. I am still wearing this uniform though it is pretty well used up by this time. I have marched in it a distance of 650 miles to say nothing of some 300 miles of ordinary riding about the post, and have thus had four months of service out of it. Of this 950 miles, possibly 400 was ridden at a trot.

"Three of the finest recommendations of this uniform are the easiness with which it may be cleaned, the invisibility of dust and dirt and the disappearance in a few days of ordinary grease spots. This latter quality is a noteworthy one, and at first I could not believe it true, but after I had seen spot after spot gradually disappear

from my uniform I was forced to give it credence. The grease seems to evaporate, and in four or five days an ordinary spot will disappear.

"Day after day on the march the fiercest sand storms showered us with dust, but one could take off his blouse and shake it upon arrival in camp and his uniform would appear perfectly clean and free from dust. Lieutenant Mosley, 2d Infantry, and Lieutenant Morrison, 5th Cavalry, and Regimental Commissary Sergeant Grave, 5th Cavalry, each rode in one suit from Fort Logan to Fort Huachuca, 1185 miles, and the lieutenants left here a few days ago for Fort Apache, 250 miles, still wearing the same clothes. I also had numerous opportunities to observe the new uniform with respect to quality of non-visibility or non-conspicuousness. In this respect it has no equal; on one occasion I noticed a number of troop horses, in irregular order, galloping along on a parallel road about a mile away. At first I thought that the animals were loose, and it required a very careful inspection to discern that the horses carried riders.

"This march was a fine test of the new uniform. The weather was at times exceedingly cold, particularly during the first half of the trip, but the clothing was found to be warm. The dirt and dust was unusually plentiful on account of the days and days of sand and the dust storms encountered. The wear and tear incident to such a long march was great.

"Out of all these trials the new uniform comes with a mark of excellence on every count. This includes also the olive drab overcoat. I do not hesitate to say that it is the best uniform for field service and every day wear that was ever used and that, in my opinion, it fulfills to the best advantage the salient features of a first class service uniform, viz: durability, comfort, non-visibility and neatness.

"I have only the following criticism to offer: The thread seems to be poor, the seams ripping badly in many cases. Possibly the olive dye rots the thread. I recommend that the brass letters and numbers for the hat be joined together and that the whole device thus formed be fastened to the hat by means of a nut and screw thread, as is the case with the present forage cap ornament. Letters and numbers, as at present used, are soon lost. I also recommend the return to the gauntlet. The Service gloves are good, but they do not keep the wind out in cold weather from the wrists. During the march I suffered greatly from the wind blowing up the sleeves of my blouse and on cold windy days my arms from elbow to wrist were constantly cold. The gauntlet would have kept out the cold. Another good feature of the new uniform is strength of the pocket material; for four months I have carried a bunch of keys and a penknife in the same pocket without making a hole or even coming near it."

## RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

In an opinion which has received the approval of the Secretary of War, General Davis, J.A.G. of the Army, has finally settled the controversy between himself and the Surgeon General as to the rank of assistant surgeons. The questions involved in the case, as stated by General Davis, were as follows:

First, when an assistant surgeon has completed the five year period of service in the Regular and Volunteer forces which is prescribed in the act of June 23, 1874, and has been advanced to the grade of captain, does he pass over a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon whose appointment in the Regular Army antedates his own?

Second, an assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant has failed to pass the examination for promotion which is prescribed by the acts of October 1, 1890, and July 27, 1892, and, in consequence of such failure, has been suspended from promotion for one year. During the year of suspension several juniors in rank pass the examination successfully and are promoted to the rank of captain. At the end of the year of suspension does the suspended officer resume his old rank, or do the officers who have passed over him retain their relative position on the list of assistant surgeons in pursuance of their advancement?

Inasmuch as the Surgeon General has already concurred in his opinion that rank and precedence in the Medical Department are determined by original appointment or commission, the first question may be eliminated from the discussion. As for the second question, it is held that the loss of rank was permanent, and in support of that view the Judge Advocate General quotes at length from the various statutes bearing on the case. After citing the provisions of those acts, together with the decisions of former Judge Advocates General and Secretaries of War all of which are in line with his own conclusions, General Davis says:

"I understand it to be the view of the Surgeon General that the requirement of the act of July 5, 1884, that, 'officers of the Medical Department shall take rank and precedence in accordance with date of commission or appointment, and shall be so borne on the official Army Register,' (23 Stats., 111) in so far as it comes in conflict with a subsequent enactment, is not repealed by the latter statute. I am unable to see that there is any substantial conflict; for I can find nothing in the act of 1884 which operates as a guarantee that the precedence of medical officers, as determined by its application to a particular case, shall continue so long as the medical officer to whose case it has been applied remains on the active list. There must have been suspensions in promotion due to an officer failing to pass a qualifying examination under the act of 1884 (Sec. 1172, R.S.); there must also have been suspensions in promotion due to the execution of court-martial sentences. And the penal clauses of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, add another cause of suspension to those already recognized as operating to defeat the arrangement of rank or precedence as determined by the act of 1884.

"It would not, I think, be questioned that a captain and assistant surgeon, in whose case a suspension from rank and promotion for one year had been imposed by the approved sentence of a court-martial, would lose, permanently, a number of files equal to the number of juniors who had passed over him during the period of his suspension. In view of the fact that the act of 1892 expressly subjects 1st lieutenants to the operation of the general examination law of 1890, I can see no difference as to the effect of a similar penalty when imposed in the approved proceedings of an examining board, as a consequence of a failure on the part of such 1st lieutenant to pass a qualifying examination for promotion. To lift the penalty, or to diminish its operation, or to give it casual and temporary instead of permanent, effect, legislative aid would seem to be necessary and no such aid is afforded in the act of 1890, or any subsequent legislation in pari materia.

"A proviso of Sec. 18 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, contains the requirement that, 'The period during which an assistant surgeon shall have served as a surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Volunteer Army during the war with



Spain, or since, shall be counted as a portion of the five years' service required to entitle him to the rank of captain. Sec. 15, act of Feb. 2, 1901, (31 Stats. L. 752.)

"A subsequent proviso to the effect that, 'Nothing in this section shall affect the relative rank for promotion of any assistant surgeon now in the Service, or who may hereafter be appointed therein as determined by the date of his appointment or commission and as fixed in accordance with existing law and regulations,' Ibid., is restricted by its express terms, to the section in which it occurs.

"The existing 'law and regulations,' which are referred to in the proviso last above cited, are the act of 1884, as modified by the general examination law of 1890, which was itself made to apply to the advancement of assistant surgeons to the grade of captain by the express terms of the act of July 27, 1892, which provides that, 'Before receiving the rank of captain of Cavalry, assistant surgeons shall be examined, under the provisions of an act approved Oct. 1, 1890, entitled, 'An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army, and to regulate promotions therein.' Sec. 2, act of July 27, 1892 (27 Stats. L. 276.)

"There has never been any doubt as to the effect of the suspension clause of the act of 1890 in its application to the line of the Army, and to other departments of the staff, since Oct. 1, 1890, and in view of the sweeping terms of the original statute, it is difficult to see why there should have been any doubt as to its application to officers of the Medical Department. The same act of legislation cannot operate in one way in its application to the line, and in another in its application to a single department of the staff; it must have uniform operation in all branches of the line and staff and it is, therefore, the opinion of this office that there has been a substantial and permanent loss of one year's rank in the cases of each of the officers named in the enclosed memorandum of the Surgeon General, who have failed to pass their examinations for promotion.

"It would thus appear that, a doubt having arisen as to the application of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, to lieutenants of the Medical Department on their promotion to the grade of captain after the completion of the five year period of service, which is a condition precedent to such promotion, the matter was submitted to Congress and was there made the subject of legislative interpretation, and the interpretation so reached was embodied in Sec. 4 of the act of July 27, 1892, which provides that, 'Before receiving the rank of captain of Cavalry, assistant surgeons shall be examined, under the provisions of an act approved Oct. 1, 1890, entitled, 'An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein.' Sec. 2, act of July 27, 1892 (27 Stats. L. 276.)

"In view of the fact that the precise question in reference has been made the subject of legislative interpretation I regret extremely to say that I cannot see my way clear to modify the opinion already submitted which is embodied in the report submitted by this office on April 5, 1904."

#### REPORT OF NAVY LIQUID FUEL BOARD.

For a period of twenty-eight months a naval board has been engaged in a study of the comparative value of coal and oil as fuel, having had during much of that time not less than six commissioned officers occupied in this work, assisted by skilled draftsmen, experts of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a clerical staff and the entire crew of the torpedo-boat Rodgers. The board has during this time been in constant correspondence with the interests directly or indirectly concerned with the use of oil as a combustible and have reached certain conclusions which are of great value, not only to the Navy Department, but to our manufacturing and business interests. These conclusions are set forth in a report signed by Comdr. John R. Edwards, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Parks, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Bailey, U.S.N. They conclude, as the result of an extended series of tests, that there should be no difficulty with an intelligent fire room force in burning oil in a uniform manner and obtaining an approximate idea both as to evaporative output and efficiency conditions.

High pressure steam is found to be a better spraying medium for general purposes on shore than air, but it is an important objection to it for naval and merchant vessels that it requires a considerable increase in evaporating plant. Highly heated compressed air is the best spraying medium for the severe forced draft conditions required for battle, and, but for the space required for air compressors, it might be advantageous to effect an installation whereby either the air or steam could be used at will. Air is a supporter of combustion, while in the use of steam the rarefied vapor simply displaces a certain portion of the air required for complete combustion. Special provision should be made for pumping out the water that accumulates in the bottoms of the oil tanks as even a small amount of water interferes with the burners.

The evaporating efficiency of crude oil is nearly the same as that of the refined, but there is much more danger in its use. The burners will operate much more satisfactorily when the oil is heated. Increasing the burners secures a more uniform and efficient distribution of flame, minimizes the blow pipe effect and the amount of noise in the furnace. There should be a reserve of burners and they should be so designed as to permit of rapid examination and an easy renewal of special parts.

Hygrometric conditions notably influenced the efficiency and capacity output of the boilers. The supply pump should have an air cushion to secure uniformity of conditions in the furnace, lessen the noise and break the pulsations of the pump. There should be strainers on the suction and discharge pipes to prevent the clogging of the burners.

The simpler the furnace for burning crude oil the greater its efficiency. Brick arches reduce the space required for complete combustion. Grate and bearing bars should be susceptible of renewal within twenty-four hours in case the oil supply fails and a return to coal is necessary. When oil is used in Scotch boilers retarders in the tube will increase the evaporating efficiency, prevent the waste of the heated product of combustion, secure a more uniform and effective heating of the tubes and lessen the liability of the ends of the tubes to burn. This effect is produced by the accumulation of soot when coal is used; oil forms but little soot. Greater retardation is required in water tube boilers than in fire tube boilers. An important point established has been that the calorimeter openings of water tube boilers should be less than in the case of the Scotch boiler whether oil or coal be used as a fuel.

Only skilled labor should be employed with oil fuel burners and the marine firemen are not ill-disposed toward the use of oil. Consumers should take special care that they neither purchase appliances that have been tried, nor permit the installation to be effected by persons who have had but limited experience in such work. So much depends upon the character of the installation of fittings and auxiliaries that this work should be entrusted to none but experts. The endurance of the boiler

seems to be increased by the use of oil, but crude oil has a more searching and corrosive effect than the refined and should not be used for marine work. In the case of long voyages the fuel oil should undergo some mild distillation before going into the tanks. Apartments containing crude oil on board ship should be as few as possible, for safety as well as to facilitate delivery and discharge. It is more easy to force a marine boiler with oil than with coal. Using oil under forced draft conditions, and with water tube boilers, the solution of the smoke question is nearly as remote as ever. Burnt in limited quantities in a Scotch boiler, however, and using retarders in the tubes, crude petroleum should be smokeless.

The value of draft gauges between the ash pan and the base of the stack has been conclusively shown and it is recommended that they be fitted to the boilers of several large ships burning coal for a study of the draft conditions at various points between the ash pan and the smoke-stack. The board says:

"In order to secure for the day of battle increased speed for warships, naval administrators are justified in demanding of manufacturers of water tube boilers increased coal consumption per square foot of grate surface. The weight thus saved in the reduction of the number of boilers should be exclusively applied to giving the machinery greater endurance by using heavier boiler linings and casings, and more substantial auxiliaries. The space gained in the reduction of the number of boilers should be assigned to providing increased sized fire rooms, evaporator rooms, and passage way in the boiler compartments. The fire room conditions on board the modern battleship could not be much worse, whether viewed from the standpoint of providing for sanitary stokeholes, or for an arrangement of fire rooms, where not only efficient stoking can be carried on, but an installation in which there are adequate facilities for rapidly effecting routine examination and repairs. It is not surprising that there is excessive expenditure as regards cost of repairs, rapid and excessive depreciation, and that the boiler endurance is exceedingly limited when marine steam generators are crowded in the manner in which they are now installed. Under existing fire room conditions, auxiliary feed and bilge pumps are likewise installed directly in the fire room and even in niches cut out of the bunker compartments. As now arranged, the character of the installation of these appliances not only interferes with efficient stoking and repairs to the boilers, but the pumps themselves are constantly under either repairs or examination, due to the dust and grit which settles upon their working parts, and thus causes their early renewal. There can be no satisfactory installation of either coal or oil burning appliances until an increase of space is allowed for the operation and preservation of boiler installation."

None but reflex water-gauge glasses should be used on boilers subject to heavy forced draft conditions, as the absolute lack of endurance of both Scotch and Niclausse water-gauge glasses under forced draft has been conclusively established. Special experiments should be instituted to secure a refractory fire brick; commercial fire brick is disintegrated by the intense heat.

For naval installations there should be supplied a fuel oil that will not flash under 175° Fahr. The higher flash point required for naval than for merchant vessels is essential for the following reasons: The war vessel must be kept in readiness to proceed to the tropics at immediate notice, and the firing of the guns subjects the naval ship to special danger conditions. Owing to its crowded condition it is extremely difficult to properly ventilate certain compartments, and therefore in warships it will be necessary to use special precautions both in the stowing and in the handling of oil fuel. With so many men permanently housed beneath decks it is difficult to prevent the use of open lights in some of the lower compartments, and the danger of using oil as a fuel from this cause will always be greatest in naval vessels.

There should be no attempt made to use oil as auxiliary or supplementary to coal. Such an installation is certain to prove unsatisfactory, and the solution of the oil fuel problem for naval purposes is only delayed by any attempt to inject a limited supply of oil fuel over a bed of incandescent coal. The mechanical features of the problem having been satisfactorily met, the good of the Service requires that any installation attempted should depend alone upon oil as a fuel and not any combination with coal.

In maritime construction no oil fuel should be carried in compartments directly beneath the boilers. In case such compartments should ever be used as oil reservoirs, there might be danger of radiated heat from the boilers volatilizing and exploding some of the hydro-carbons of the fuel oil. In case also there was any puncturing of the inner bottom the hot ashes might reach the oil. The tendency of oil also to reach the bilges through improper manipulation of the valves of the manifold is exceedingly liable to occur.

The importance and necessity of always possessing a reserved supply of superior fuel was strikingly impressed upon the board, for both during the coal and oil experiments there was resulting delay due to the non-delivery of fuel. A supply of hand-picked coal should be provided at every naval station. In a contest for the command of the sea an adequate reserve of fuel may be only one remove in importance from the possession of a reserve of ships.

It is recommended that a joint commission representing commercial, manufacturing, maritime and naval interests be authorized by Congress to formulate rules and regulations for an economical, efficient, enduring and safe oil fuel installation. Particularly for the development of our commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific coast should the work of such commission have an important influence in extending our prestige and power, whether viewed from a commercial, maritime or naval standpoint.

The board regards the engineering or mechanical feature of the liquid fuel problem as having been practically and satisfactorily solved. For manufacturing purposes, the financial and supply features are the only hindrances to the use of crude petroleum as a standard fuel. The commercial and transportation features limit the use of oil fuel for merchant ships. For naval purposes, there is the additional serious difficulty to be overcome of providing satisfactory and safe structural arrangement for carrying an adequate bunker supply.

The available supply of the world's production of crude petroleum that could be used as a fuel would not meet over 3 per cent. of the world's demand for coal and other combustibles. For a time, therefore, the effort should be made to use oil fuel only for special purposes in particular localities.

The board considers that what will eventually be recognized as the most important result of these extended experiments is the collection of a great mass of trustworthy data concerning the comparative value of coal and oil as a fuel under various conditions. It should

be observed that these data were taken with exceeding care, and checked at the earliest practicable time after each test. Wherever it was found that discrepancies existed in any experiment, the test was repeated in order to discover, if possible, the cause of the inconsistency. There have also been secured very complete and trustworthy data in regard to boiler efficiency and capacity.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station, has made a recommendation to the Navy Department which has been referred to the Bureau of Equipment, that hammocks for the Navy be made out of khaki or of some dark gray material, instead of out of white, as is now customary. It requires two scrubbing a month to keep white hammocks in condition and it is estimated that if darker material is used one scrubbing a month would suffice. The chief of the Bureau of Equipment is favorably inclined to the suggestion.

The Navy Department has under consideration the advisability of assigning to duty at the White House for the purpose of raising and lowering the flag on the President's house, a chief petty officer of the Navy who has served for at least twenty years and whose services the Department wishes to reward by a pleasant assignment. Much criticism has been heard of the handling of the flag over the White House lately and it is thought likely that this assignment will be made.

Reports have been received from Capt. R. B. Bradford, commanding the Illinois, regarding the target practice record of his ship off the coast of Maine. The record for the thirteen-inch guns was, for Lieutenant de Steiguer's turret: Thirty-nine shots and twenty-nine hits. The best gun pointer made eleven shots and nine hits; the other pointers' records were: Ten shots and seven hits; eight shots and seven hits; ten shots and six hits. For Lieutenant Davis's turret the record was twenty-four hits, the number of shots not having been received at the Department. It is interesting to compare this record with that of the Wisconsin, which has come second in the list and made the best record with her thirteen-inch guns of any ship of the Illinois' class. On the Wisconsin the turret of Lieutenant Vogelgesang made thirty-six shots and thirty-two hits, the best pointer making nine hits out of ten shots. This is the best record of any thirteen-inch gun of this type and Lieutenant Vogelgesang's turret will be awarded the prize, not only for the ship, but for the Navy. The six-inch guns of the Illinois made 4.34 hits per gun per minute, as against 4.05 by the Wisconsin. The six-pounders of the Wisconsin made 9.00 hits per gun per minute. The record of the Illinois six-pounders is lacking.

It has been decided in view of the increased importance of torpedo work to increase the course for seaman gunners at Newport from three to six months, which, with the three months' course at the Washington Navy Yard, will make the total course of a seaman gunner nine months. The six months at Newport will be arranged to continue from April or May until September or October in order that the members of the school may learn the art of diving. It has been suggested that a large tank be erected at the Washington Navy Yard and the seaman gunners under instruction there be taught diving during their three months' course at the yard.

The U.S. monitor Puritan, which has been lying in ordinary at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, has been ordered into commission and will be used by the District of Columbia naval militia.

The U.S.S. Eagle is at Boston, Mass., from Key West, Fla., where she is to have new boilers put in her, and receive any other repairs necessary.

The U.S.S. Atlanta, which went to Gibraltar for mail and stores, has returned to Tangier.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Truxtun has been detached from the Atlantic training squadron, on which the midshipmen are making their practice cruise, and ordered to Tompkinsville, N.Y., to assist in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club Saturday, June 18.

The Detroit, Commander Dillingham, has sailed from Dominican waters for San Juan, en route to Nova Scotia. The Detroit goes first to Annapolis and St. John, N.B., and to Docket Island, Saint Croix River, to participate in the tercentenary celebration of De Mont's settlement.

The Newark, flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee, has arrived at Puerto Plata, but is expected to sail soon for San Juan, leaving the Newport and Bancroft in Haytian waters.

The contract to raise the battleship Maine from the bottom of Havana harbor has been secured by Joseph Deweykoff, a well-known attorney of Havana. He proposes to do so with a cofferdam. R. H. F. Sewall, inventor of the Sewall piledriver, has already drawn the plans of the work.

Fishermen from the waters in the vicinity of No Man's Land complained at Newport, R.I., June 11, that their business was being injured by the battleship Illinois, which is engaged in target practice off that island. Captain Bradford of the Illinois, also complains of the fishermen, who, it is said, unnecessarily cross the line of fire of the Illinois and greatly delay the practice. The more they delay the practice, the longer the Illinois will be around scaring the fish.

Announcement is made at the Bureau of Navigation that the enlistment of landsmen for training is to be resumed on the Pacific coast. It was discontinued several months ago that there might be no danger of overcrowding. On July 1 the recruiting parties are to be reduced from six to three and it is not believed there will be any danger of the number of recruits exceeding the accommodations which the Department has at its disposal for their use.

The following was the degree of completion on June 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships—Ohio, 94.5 per cent.; Virginia, 61.2; Nebraska, 49; Georgia, 54.13; New Jersey, 58.7; Rhode Island, 60.7; Connecticut, 42.1; Louisiana, 49.31; Vermont, 8.9; Kansas, 9.6; Minnesota, 20.59; Mississippi, 3.5; Idaho, 3.2. Armored cruisers—Pennsylvania, 80.5 per cent.; West Virginia, 85.49; California, 60.5; Colorado, 84.9; Maryland, 82.8; South Dakota, 57.5; Tennessee, 34.4; Washington, 29.3. Protected cruisers—Denver, 100 per cent.; Des Moines, 0; Chattanooga, 84.23; Galveston, 81; St. Louis, 42.6; Milwaukee, 50.5; Charleston, 73.1. Gunboats—Dubuque, 42.6 per cent.; Paducah, 35.7. Training ships—Cumberland, 42 per cent.; Intrepid, 23.3. Training brig—Boxer, 42 per cent. Torpedo-boats—Stringham, 96 per cent.; Goldsborough, 99; Blakely, 90; Nicholson, 99; O'Brien, 98.

Intelligent comment in the Navy upon the Navy pay tables recently prepared for the consideration of Secretary Moody by Paym. Samuel McGowan, of the Navy, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,



is favorable to the scheme, and Navy officers generally approve the details of the plan. Here and there is criticism, as is the case with every such plan, but it is believed in view of the very universal approval of the scheme, as being the only one which can be adopted that the tables will form the basis of a recommendation to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy, that the present system be changed in accordance with the McGowan plan.

The cruisers Niitaka and Tsushima, now completing at Kure and Yokosuka, are of 3,420 tons displacement, and are 334 1-2 feet long. The armament, which is heavy when the size of the vessels is considered, consists of six 6-inch and ten 3-inch guns protected by shields, and four 2 1-2-pounders. They carry no torpedo tubes. The protective deck is 2 1-2 inches thick and encloses the engines and vital parts of the ships. With an indicated horsepower of 9,500, the estimated speed is 20 knots. The maximum coal supply is 600 tons.

A recently published Parliamentary paper gives the following as the naval expenditures in pounds sterling of the several Powers named:

	France.	Russia.	Germany.	America.
1890	8,125,929	4,268,208	3,938,809	4,627,203
1900	12,511,054	10,926,801	7,472,656	13,385,574
1901	13,107,701	11,659,766	9,624,956	16,012,438
1902	12,271,948	10,687,983	10,029,063	16,203,916
1903	12,538,861	12,349,567	10,252,014	16,824,058

The expenditures of Great Britain in the same years are estimated as follows: 1890, £17,042,182; 1900, £32,131,062; 1901, £33,726,491; 1902, £34,201,994; 1903, £39,060,887.

Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has decided to purchase a number of sets of instruments of the De Forest and Fessenden systems of wireless telegraphy for experimental use at several naval stations. There is a belief in some quarters that the American systems have not perfected their instruments in the way that certain foreign systems have. It is probable that the school of instruction for wireless telegraphy operators will be started at Annapolis and the men will practice between Annapolis and Washington.

At its meeting on June 16 the Board on Construction heard arguments by Mr. Post and his attorney, of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, relative to the cost for strengthening the gun foundations of the 7-inch guns on the Louisiana and Tennessee. The Newport News Company feel that the Department should pay for this. The board has not yet rendered a decision.

A St. Petersburg despatch of June 13 says: "Russia's naval program (finally approved June 11) for the next ten years includes twenty battleships, ten armored cruisers, ten first-class, and protected cruisers, and a number of torpedo boats and submarine boats. In view of the criticism on the part of foreign naval experts of the battleship type after the destruction of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk, and the Japanese battleship Hatsuse, the subject was given the most careful consideration, the decision being in favor of the continuance of the construction of battleships."

The proposed budget for the French navy provides \$62,000,000, or \$1,050,000 in excess of that for last year. A reserved division of armored cruisers for the northern squadron, a division of torpedo-boat destroyers for the Asiatic squadron and a general reorganization of the coast defense are among the measures proposed.

Orders have been issued to Comdr. R. F. Nicholson to sail with the U.S.S. Tacoma from San Francisco on June 20 to search for the merchant steamer Conemaugh, which has not been heard of since she left a Chilean port several months ago, bound for New York. Commander Nicholson, of the Tacoma, has been instructed to proceed to Coronel, Chili, and thence to follow the track of merchant steamers around Cape Horn to Santa Lucia, W.I.

#### THE MARINE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The new uniform for the U.S. Marine Corps, which will be soon issued, will be welcomed by all the enlisted men in the corps. There are, however, two things, which if inserted into the new schedule, would tend to give tone and dignity to the appearance of the soldier.

Firstly: The linen collar which is a symbol of cleanliness and neatness, is abolished, and an increase in the height of the collar on the blouse given in exchange. Hardly anyone will deny that the white linen collar heightens the appearance of any neatly dressed men, and is almost absolutely necessary.

Secondly: There is an article that belongs to the Marine Corps that rightly belongs to ancient history, namely, "the white belt." This is not only unsightly, but is a nuisance. To maintain the color you have to white-wash it with blanco every morning. This blanco whitens and gradually destroys your blouse. It is possible that you will find an orderly in some office who will succeed in keeping up a good appearance, but ninety-nine out of one hundred soldiers have their clothes destroyed by this senseless ornament. What makes matters worse, is the fact that a person of the least intelligence can observe in a day's walk, twenty different kinds of belts that would be better and even cheaper, and make the marine look like a soldier and not like a child. A good substitute for the present belt would be a jet black leather one, with a breastplate having thereon a spread eagle, or the Marine Corps ornament. The black belt could be easily polished with water-proof blacking, and the whole thing would make a good effect against a dark-blue ground.

SEARGEANT U.S.M.C.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Ventura, Honolulu and Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., June 16.  
Coptic, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 22.  
Sierra, Honolulu, N.S.W. and Sydney, N.S.W. July 2.  
Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 14.  
Mongolia, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 26.  
Sonoma, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W. July 28.  
China, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong Aug. 6.  
Doric, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong Aug. 18.  
Siberia, Honolulu, Yokohama, and Hong Kong Aug. 30.  
From Vancouver, B.C.  
Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong June 27.  
Empress of China, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Yokohama and Hong Kong July 4.  
Aorangi, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W. July 22.  
Empress of India, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 25.  
Mlowera, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W. Aug. 19.  
Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong Aug. 29.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

##### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

##### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond B. Rodgers. At Lisbon.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Lisbon.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At Menemsha Bight.  
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at Lisbon June 2.  
LEBANON (collier). Arrived at Lamberts Point June 15.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Lisbon.  
MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Menemsha Bight June 2.  
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed for Hampton Roads, Va., June 11, for Gibraltar.  
STERLING (collier). At Narragansett Bay.

##### Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Sailed June 14 from Puerto Plata for San Juan.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived at Sanchez June 11.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived at Colon June 7.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed from San Juan for Annapolis, Nova Scotia, June 16.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.  
NASHVILLE. At Boston to go out of commission.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert C. Mertz. Arrived at Puerto Plata June 2.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Key West June 12.

##### Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
Itinerary of the Coast Squadron: June 6 (Monday), sail from Annapolis, cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Post office address until 11, Solomons, Md.; until 18, Yorktown, Va.; June 24 (Friday), arrive at Newport News, coal, and visit shipyard; June 30 (Thursday), leave Newport News; July 2 (Saturday), arrive New London; July 5 (Tuesday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound and vicinity. Ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station. Post office address, New London; July 18 (Monday), transfer midshipmen at New London; July 18 (Monday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound and vicinity. Ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station; Aug. 23 (Monday), leave Long Island Sound for Capes of the Chesapeake; Aug. 26 (Friday), arrive Chesapeake Bay; Aug. 31 (Wednesday), arrive Annapolis.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

##### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. At Tangiers.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Tangiers.  
CASTINE, Comdr. E. J. Dorn. At Tangiers.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Tangiers.

##### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Tangiers.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Tangiers.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At Tangiers.  
DESMOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At Tangiers.

##### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, is care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.  
BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Mare Island Navy Yard.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, jr. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.  
NERO (collier). Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Kiska.  
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Spofford. Sailed June 15 from San Francisco for New Whatcom.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed June 15 from San Francisco for New Whatcom.  
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed June 15 from San Francisco for New Whatcom.

##### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Cruiser Squadron. Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

##### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Cooper), Capt. Richardson Clover. Sailed June 14 from Hong Kong for Cavite.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell, Capt. J. P. Merrill ordered to command per steamer July 26 from San Francisco. The Oregon sailed from Hong Kong June 14 for Cavite.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. Arrived at Cavite June 12.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.  
Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived at Hankow June 2.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Canton.  
VILLALBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Hankow.  
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Arrived at Hong Kong June 7.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Stirling), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Chefoo.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Chemulpo.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Chefoo.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At Shanghai.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite.

##### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. John B. Collins. At Cavite.  
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.  
PARAGUAY. At Cavite.  
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At Cavite.  
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Williams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic fleet.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Hong Kong.  
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At Hong Kong.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At Hong Kong.  
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At Hong Kong.  
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Hong Kong.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier). Arrived at Cavite June 9.  
ALEXANDER (collier). Arrived Cavite June 12.  
BRUTUS (collier). At Shikwan.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Chemulpo.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.

##### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York city.  
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. At Hampton Roads.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Sailed June 4 from Honolulu for Panama.  
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.  
PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At navy yard, New York.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed from New York for Annapolis, Nova Scotia, June 16.  
YANKEE, Comdr. G. W. Mentz. At League Island.

##### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. Sailed May 16 from Honolulu for Tutuila. Has been ordered to relieve the Wheeling at Tutuila as station ship.  
AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia.  
ALBANY, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush. Sailed June 7 from Honolulu for Bremerton. Vessel will be given a general overhauling, but will not go out of commission.  
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears. Commissioned at Boston, Mass., June 7, 1904.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Arrived at Yokohama June 10. Will proceed to Mare Island to go out of commission.  
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (merchant master and crew). At San Juan.  
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
Due at Newport News, and visit shipyard; June 20, leave Newport News; June 30, arrive New London; July 5, leave New London; July 8, arrive Narragansett Bay, and visit torpedo station; July 11, leave Narragansett Bay; July 15, arrive New London; July 18, transfer midshipmen, leave New London; cruise in Long Island Sound and vicinity; July 22, arrive New London; July 25, leave New London; cruising as before; July 29, arrive New London; Aug. 1, leave New London; cruising as before; Aug. 5, arrive New London; Aug. 8, leave New London; Aug. 12, arrive Narragansett Bay; Aug. 15, leave Narragansett Bay; Aug. 19, arrive New London; Aug. 22, leave New London for Annapolis; Aug. 31, arrive Annapolis.  
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CHOCTAW (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. Paul Hennig. At Guantanamo.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Tompkinsville June 9.  
DALE. Lent to Maryland Naval Militia.  
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At navy yard, League Island.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Washington.  
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Boston June 10.  
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.  
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Colon. Has been ordered out of commission at Boston.  
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At Culebra.  
HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia.  
HERCULES (tug). At League Island.  
HIST. Gun. Thomas Smith. Sailed June 16 for Martha's Vineyard.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu.  
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. At navy yard, New York.  
MARCELLUS. Has been ordered in commission at Norfolk.  
MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia.  
MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.  
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. Sailed May 29 from Honolulu for Guam. Has been ordered to Olongapo as station ship. Capt. Seth M. Ackley, to command, per steamer of July 2, from San Francisco.  
MODOC (tug). A New York.  
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.  
NINA (tug). At New York.  
ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia.  
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.  
PENACOOK (tug). Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.  
PENTUCKET (tug). At New York.  
PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At Newport.  
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.  
PONTIAC (tug). At New York.  
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN (tug). Arrived at Menemsha Bight May 31.  
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At Pensacola.  
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Norfolk.  
SEBAGO (tug). Arrived at Key West June 12.  
STANDISH (tug). With Coast Squadron, Chesapeake Bay.  
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.  
SANDOVAL. At Annapolis.  
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SIREN, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Annapolis, Md.  
SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed June 14 from



Guam for Cavite.  
**SUPPLY**, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Guam.  
**SYLPH**, Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At Washington. Address there.  
**TACOMA**, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived at San Francisco June 13.  
**TECUMSEH** (tug). Bttn. Martin Fritman. At Washington.  
**TRAFFIC** (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
**TRITON** (tug). Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.  
**SANTER**, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
**SOUTHERY** (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Brauer. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**UNCAS** (tug). Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.  
**UNADILLA** (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**VICKSBURG**, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Sailed June 9 from Yokohama for Bremerton. Will go out of commission at Mare Island.  
**VIGILANT** (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
**VIXEN** (tender to Amphitrite). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo.  
**WABAN** (tug). Bttn. Charles T. Chase. At Pensacola. Address there.  
**WAHNETA** (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
**WASP**, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.  
**WHEELING**, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by Adams. Wheeling will then proceed to Bremerton to be placed out of commission.  
**YANKTON** (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

**ENTERPRISE** (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
**ST. MARY'S** (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. C. Hanus, retired. Sailed from New London June 7 for her annual cruise to European ports. Southampton will be left on July 13, and brief stops made at other ports. The St. Marys will leave Lisbon on July 23, Cadiz Aug. 2, and Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 16. From the latter port she will return direct to New York, reaching that city the last of September.  
**SARATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

**AMPHITRITE**, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Stationship, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
**CONSTELLATION**, Capt. William W. Mead. Arrived at navy yard, New York, June 12.  
**FRANKLIN**, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.  
**HANCOCK**, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.  
**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.  
**LANCASTER**, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.  
**PENSACOLA**, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
**PHILADELPHIA**, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington.  
**RICHMOND** (tender to Franklin). Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va.  
**WABASH**, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. See itinerary of Coast Squadron. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.  
**HOPKINS**, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Annapolis May 27.  
**HULL**, Lieut. S. S. Robison. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
**LAWRENCE**, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Key West June 9.  
**MACDONOUGH**, Ensign Paul Foley. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
**STEWART**, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
**TRUXTON**, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. Arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., June 14.  
**WORDEN**, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.  
**WHIPPLE**, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

## Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

**ADDER**, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. Will be detached July 1. At Norfolk.  
**DUPONT**, At Annapolis.  
**GRAMPUS**, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.  
**HOLLAND** (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.  
**MOCCASIN**, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. Will be detached July 1. At Norfolk.  
**PIKE**, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.  
**PLUNGER**, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
**PORPOISE**, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At Newport.  
**PORTER**, At Norfolk.  
**PREBLE**, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Terminal Island.  
**SHARK**, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Newport.  
**WINSLOW**, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre. At Newport.

## Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Frank H. Scofield in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. **ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **DELONG**, **MACKENZIE**, **BAGLEY**, **BARNEY**, **BIDDLE**, **STOCKTON**, **THORNTON**, **GWIN**, **RODGERS**, **WILKES**, **SOMERS**, **TINGEY**, **CUSHING**, **BAILEY**, **TALBOT**, **PORTER** and **SHUBRICK**.

## COLLIERS.

## (Merchant officers and crew.)

**ABARENDA** (collier). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Arrived at Lisbon June 3.  
**HANNIBAL**. Arrived at Lambert's Point June 11.  
**LEONIDAS**. Arrived at Lambert's Point June 10.  
**SATURN**. Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.

## FISH COMMISSION.

**ALBATROSS**, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.  
**FISH HAWK**, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## MEMORANDA 39, JUNE 1, 1904 NAVY DEPT.

This gives information for the officers of the Pay Corps, C.O., of vessels and of naval stations, and also decisions from the Comptroller of the Treasury on the following subjects:

An enlisted man absent from his ship under orders is entitled to reasonable expenses for subsistence, including board and lodging, in lieu of the \$9.00 per month provided by Article 1243, Navy Regulations.

Officers on recruiting duty not entitled to commutation of quarters.

A civil officer who, in delivering deserters, has incurred expenses for transportation over land-grant roads may be reimbursed only in the amount it would have cost had the Government procured the transportation for him—a reward in excess of \$10.00 for the recovery of an enlisted man not authorized unless he has actually been declared a deserter.

A marine officer on duty ashore is entitled to transportation of his allowance of baggage, including both freight and cartage, to and from his quarters.

An officer traveling under orders from Cavite to Guam,

via San Francisco, is entitled to reimbursement for expenses incident to said journey, incurred in the United States.

Payment by the Government of expenses for shipping crew of naval collier authorized only when contract with master provides for same—laundry bills may be paid if articles washed are the property of the United States.

An officer of the Marine Corps on duty at the Headquarters of the 1st Brigade of Marines at Cavite, P.I., is serving with troops and not entitled to commutation of quarters.

Meal tickets issued to an enlisted man for subsistence while en route to his home can not be regarded as a valid request to be used after arrival home.

A surgeon in the Navy on duty with the Marine Battalion on the Isthmus of Panama is on duty with troops, and is not entitled to commutation of quarters.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

**JUNE 10**—Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Norton, detached Kentucky, June 15, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. M. E. Trench, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Kentucky, June 15, 1904, for duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart, to Alliance for temporary duty; on arrival of Alliance at Culebra, W.I., detached, home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. G. A. Helmicks, to Boston, June 30, 1904, for instruction.

Asst. Paym. J. M. Hancock, to Kentucky, June 30, 1904, for instruction.

Asst. Paym. C. N. Wrenshall, to Yankee, June 30, 1904, for instruction.

Asst. Paym. G. R. Crapo, to Texas, June 29, 1904, for instruction.

Asst. Paym. G. M. Adey, to Columbia, June 30, 1904, for instruction.

Asst. Paym. R. B. Lupton, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Monongahela, for instruction.

Asst. Paym. E. M. Hacker, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to New York, for instruction.

Asst. Paym. F. W. Holt, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Wisconsin, for instruction.

Asst. Paym. H. B. Worden, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Oregon, for instruction.

Chief Bttn. J. F. Brooks, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to naval station, Guam, L.I., via Army transport Sherman, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1904.

**JUNE 11**—Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, additional duty as member of General Board; also as member of Army Board of Engineers in connection with the subject of defense of coal depots.

Lieut. J. R. Combs, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. B. F. Hutchinson, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Asst. Paym. C. S. Baker, to Alliance.

**JUNE 12**—SUNDAY.

**JUNE 12**—Capt. G. Blockinger, commissioned a captain in the Navy from June 1, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Leopold, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1903.

Comdr. F. E. Beatty, to duty as assistant inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse District, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. T. S. Wilson, to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as assistant inspector of ordnance at the works of Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company.

Ensign S. I. M. Major, to Washington, D.C., June 25, 1904, connection recruiting.

Asst. Surg. O. J. Mink, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 7, 1904.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Porter, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 7, 1904.

Capt. S. A. W. Patterson, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from Nov. 28, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. R. Bowne, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from March 3, 1903.

Gun. F. Rorschach, orders June 7, 1904, modified; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., via Dixie.

War. Mach. J. L. King, detached Buffalo; to home, via Dixie, and leave for one month.

**JUNE 14**—Rear Admiral J. J. Read, placed on the retired list from June 17, 1904 (section 144 of the Revised Statutes).

Midshipman C. K. Jones, to Kentucky, July 2, 1904.

Midshipman H. E. Kimmel, to Kentucky, July 2, 1904.

Fay Insp. J. S. Phillips, to Newark as pay officer of that vessel and fleet paymaster of the Caribbean Squadron.

Asst. Paym. B. M. Dobson, detached naval station, Charleston, S.C., etc.; to Dixie, June 30, 1904, for instruction under pay officer of that vessel.

Asst. Paym. W. W. Lamar, detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to Newark for instruction under pay officer of that vessel via Potomac.

Chief Boatswain T. Shecan, to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

War. Mach. R. C. Steele, relieved further treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

**JUNE 15**—Comdr. W. H. Nauman, died at Woodford, Me., June 15, 1904.

Lieut. G. W. Laws, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 24, 1904; to Asiatic Station sailing via steamer Korea from San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1904.

Lieut. A. S. Halstead, to Washington, D.C., for course of instruction in compass office, Navy Department.

Lieut. F. L. Pinney, detached command Adder and Moccasin, etc., July 1, 1904; to Asiatic Station via steamer Mongolia sailing from San Francisco, Cal., July 26, 1904.

Midshipmen P. P. Bassett, C. A. Richter, J. E. Otterson and E. O. Fitch, Jr., to Asiatic Station via steamer Korea, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1904.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Chapman, detached naval hospital Mare Island, Cal., etc., June 27, 1904; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Gun. L. E. Bruce, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., June 27, 1904; to navy yard, Washington, D.C., for course of instruction in the Naval Gun Factory.

**JUNE 16**—Comdr. W. H. Beehier, detached duty Naval War College, Narragansett Bay; to naval station, New Orleans.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Field, commissioned a lieutenant commander in Navy from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieut. J. F. Hines, orders of June 15, modified; detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, July 11, thence to Asiatic Station via Army transport Logan, Aug. 1.

Lieut. J. F. Babcock, to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for duty under Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Capt. H. J. Hirschinger, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps, from Dec. 7, 1903.

War. Mach. J. V. Jacobsen warranted from Nov. 1, 1901.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

**JUNE 11**—Major B. H. Fuller, detached marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal. report Honolulu, H.T., as officer detailed to command marine barracks there, vice Capt. A. W. Catlin, relieved.

Capt. A. W. Catlin, upon being relieved, detached command marine barracks, Honolulu, H.T., proceed to Mare Island, Cal., for duty.

Capt. E. R. Lowndes, detached marine barracks, Olonago, P.I., proceed by first public conveyance to San

Francisco, Cal., thence by rail to Washington, D.C., for duty at that post.

First Lieut. W. W. Low, detached June 18 from marine barracks, Boston, Mass., and report to commandant navy yard at that place for duty as officer detailed to command marine guard, U.S.R.S. Wabash, vice 1st Lieut. T. M. Clinton, detached.

First Lieut. T. M. Clinton, upon being detached U.S.R.S. Wabash, Boston, Mass., proceed to Genoa, Italy, or to such other place as the U.S.S. Baltimore may be, for duty in command of marine guard of that vessel.

First Lieut. J. H. A. Day, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. T. M. Clinton, detached U.S.S. Baltimore, will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty at that post.

First Lieut. B. B. Woog, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. G. H. Mather, detached marine barracks, Guam, L.I., proceed by first available conveyance to San Francisco, Cal., thence by rail to Washington, D.C., for duty at that post.

First Lieut. G. H. Mather, detached marine barracks, Cavite, P.I., proceed to Guam, Ladrone Islands, for duty at Marine Barracks there.

**JUNE 14**—1st Lieut. J. W. McClasky, upon being relieved by Capt. Macker Babb, detached marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., proceed to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty at Marine barracks.

Capt. Macker Babb, upon arrival detachment of marines at Mare Island, Cal., detached marine barracks there and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty marine barracks there.

Capt. J. T. Bootes, unexpired portion of leave granted May 26, revoked from June 18, 1904, and will return to his station at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., on June 19, 1904. On June 20, 1904, detached from that post and will proceed in charge of detachment of marines to marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

**JUNE 15**—Col. James Forney, retired, upon being relieved by Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman, detached from duty in charge marine recruiting office, Boston, Mass., will proceed to his home, and report arrival and address to this office.

Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman, upon being relieved, detached June 30, 1904, from command marine barracks and 2d Naval District, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and assume charge marine recruiting office, Boston, Mass.

Capt. W. C. Neville, upon being relieved by Major H. K. White, detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C., proceed to Newport, R.I., 2d Naval District, June 27, for duty in command of marine barracks there.

Major H. K. White, detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and report June 25, for duty at that post.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS AND ITEMS.

**JUNE 10**—Chief Engr. C. H. Foote is detached from the Hudson, and is ordered to his home, and await orders.

Chief Engr. H. U. Butler is ordered to the Hudson.

Chief Engr. W. H. Whitaker is detached from the Onondaga, and is ordered to the Galveston.

First Asst. Engr. A. C. Nauman is granted ten days' leave.

**JUNE 11**—2d Lieut. J. L. Maher is detached from the Manning, and is ordered to the McCullough.

Second Lieut. W. E. AtLee is granted thirty days' leave.

**JUNE 13**—Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen is ordered to report to the chairman of the medical board for physical examination.

Capt. J. C. Moore is ordered to New York city on official business.

The cutter Tuscarora was placed in commission at Milwaukee, Wis., on June 13.

The cutter Mohawk is at Jersey City, N.J., having electric light apparatus installed, and will soon be commissioned on the New York station.

The repairs to the cutter Gresham are nearing completion, and she will soon change her headquarters from New York to New London, Conn.

The cutter Seminole, recently stationed at Boston, Mass., is undergoing repairs at Port Richmond, N.Y., and is expected to sail in a few days for Wilmington, N.C., with permanent headquarters there.

Upon the request of the municipal authorities at Portland, Me., the Woodbury, Capt. O. S. Willey, commanding, has been directed to participate in the tercentennial celebration to be held at Calais, Me., during the latter part of June.

On June 15 the cutter Perry sailed from Port Townsend, Wash., for an extended cruise in Alaskan waters.

The cutter Galveston will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired during the summer. Alterations will be made to her stern, and new machinery will be installed. It is intended that when completed she will be a modern, up-to-date cutter and ready for any service.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

**ALGONQUIN**—Capt. Howard Emery. Boston, Mass.

**ARCATA**—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

**BEAR**—Capt. O. D. Myrick. Bering Sea cruise.

**BOUTWELL**—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

**CALUMET**—At New York, N.Y.

**CHASE** (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

**COLFAX**—First Lieut. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

**DALLAS**—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

**DEXTER**—Preparing for cruise in Porto Rican waters.

**ESSENDEN**—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

**FORWARD**—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West Fla.

**GALVESTON**—At South Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

**GOLDEN GATE**—First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

**GRANT**—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

**GRESHAM**—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N.Y.

**GUTHRIE**—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

**HAMILTON**—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

**HARTLEY**—At San Francisco, Cal.

**HUDSON**—At New York, N.Y.

**MCCULLOCH**—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Sausalito, Cal.

**MACKINAC**—At New York.

**MANHATTAN**—First Lieut. J. L. Still. At New York, N.Y.

**MANNING**—Capt. F. Tuttle. Sausalito, Cal.

**MORRILL**—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Milwaukee, Wis.

**ONONDAGA**—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

**PERRY**—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Will cruise in Alaskan waters.

**RUSH**—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At Sitka, Alaska.

**SEMINOLE**—Capt. D. P. Foley. New York, N.Y.

**SLOOP SPERRY**—First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.

**THETIS**—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

**TUSCARORA**—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

**MOHAWK**—Capt. W. G. Ross. At Jersey City, N.J.

**WASHINGTON**—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.

**WINDOM**—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

**WINNISIMMET**—First Lieut. H. B. West. Boston, Mass.

**WINONA**—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Sheldoboro, Miss.

**WOODBURY**—Capt. O. S. Willey. At Portland, Me.

In accordance with its policy of ordering chief electricians to battleships in course of construction six months before they are completed, so that the men may become thoroughly acquainted with the entire electric mechanism of the ship, the Bureau of Navigation has ordered the chief electricians of the Colorado and the Pennsylvania to report aboard these vessels which are now nearing completion.



## GRADUATION DAY AT WEST POINT.

The one hundred and fourteenth commencement at the United States Military Academy, which took place on June 15, was signalized by conditions calculated to make it memorable in West Point annals. In the first place the graduating class was the largest ever matriculated from the institution; in the next place the throng of visitors included in the visiting delegation from the Philippines several former officers of the insurgent forces who but a little while ago were in armed revolt against the Stars and Stripes, and in the third place the addresses by the Secretary of War, Lieutenant General Chaffee and other speakers were exceptionally felicitous.

The formal exercises, which were held in the grove in front of the library, began about eleven o'clock, but prior to that the entire cadet corps paraded before the Philippine Commissioners who had arrived in the night. The Filipinos were met at an early hour by a party of officers who escorted them to the parade ground where they were greeted with a salute and received by Secretary Taft who was the reviewing officer. The regular commencement exercises began with prayer by Chaplain Shipman, who was followed by Gen. James R. Carnahan of Indiana, a member of the Board of Visitors, who, in an address to the cadets, admonished them that they represented neither section nor class, but the nation alone, which honored and trusted them and confidently expected a return in kind. General Chaffee, the next speaker, dwelt with feeling and buoyant humor upon the new life opened to the members of the graduating class, saying in part: "You will shortly receive a diploma which the President of the United States will accept as his authority for sending you an official communication signed in his own hand. Remember well its significant words and never disregard them in your whole army career. 'Know ye,' the President will inscribe, 'that reposing special trust in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and ability of Blank, I have nominated him and with and by command of the Senate commission him second lieutenant in the Service of the Army of the United States.' Read this commission with care. It points the pathway of your future. Any deviation must result in shock to trust and confidence. You will become leaders of soldiers, perhaps in battle. Valor and virtue are quite indispensable. In patriotism, valor, fidelity and ability, you have the four golden keys that unlock the gate that guards the goal of the true soldier's ambition—honor and reward. I am sure that you will keep your grip on the whole bunch, and I welcome you into the Army."

Secretary Taft, in a particularly happy mood, congratulated the graduates upon their entry into the Army. He recognized the size of the class, the zeal of its members and the increasing public interest in the Academy as cheering signs that the people realize that a nation sincerely desirous of peace must be prepared for war. "You may think this a dull and uninteresting time to enter the Army," said the Secretary. "We are not at war, but we are unable to prophesy what emergencies may present themselves to you in the way of war. This we do know, that we have a machine prepared to meet those emergencies, and, laymen that we are, we know from the past that the nations that win are those earliest prepared to meet the shock of war. You know the limitations of your career. You cannot become millionaires or captains of industry. You will be denied the accumulation of money for those who are dear to you. You are not yet subject to the restraint which my good friend General Corbin suggests should be put upon second lieutenants. Taking advantage of the buttons you wear you can ask those of the other sex to share your fate, but it will not be full of luxury, but rather of trial and hardship and love."

Then followed the presentation of diplomas by Secretary Taft, who addressed a word of congratulation to each cadet. The first to receive the honor was Charles P. Pettis of Illinois, who, as he came forward when called by General Mills, Superintendent of the Academy, was greeted with a hearty grasp of the hand by the Secretary of War. As each cadet advanced to receive his diploma he was cheered by a large and brilliant gathering of ladies assembled to watch the ceremonies, including Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Chaffee and the wives and daughters of many officers of the Army and of gentlemen prominent in civil life. After the delivery of diplomas the promotion drill took place, the third year men received the announcement of their furlough and the formal exercises of the day were at an end.

The day preceding Commencement Day was a busy one for all hands at the Academy. There was a grand review of the cadet corps in honor of the British Ambassador to the United States, preceded by a Cavalry drill. Later there was the graduating parade after which Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, Commandant of Cadets, addressed the members as follows: "It is a pleasure to extend you a welcome on this occasion of your entering on your life work as officers of the Army. All of us cannot excel in mathematics; all of us cannot excel in law or the rest of the work of the classroom; but remember that each one of us can excel in honesty, honor and uprightness. When you have a duty, do the best there is in you, fearing no man. Keep in mind always that the stability of the Army depends on you."

The members of the class of 1874 held their thirtieth anniversary at West Point Tuesday evening. Colonel Edgerton, who originated the project was, until a few weeks ago actively interested in the preparations for the banquet. Mrs. Mills received the guests at the Graduation ball in the evening. The presence at the post of so many distinguished visitors and the brilliancy of their contrasting uniforms added much to the general effect. In the full uniforms of their respective rank appeared Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, President of the Board of Visitors; Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, Colonel Foster, of the British army, in Artillery uniform, and Major von Etzel, of the German Military Staff. Miss Chaffee accompanied her father; Colonel Foster was accompanied by his wife. The Secretary of War and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador were present. The Misses Reilly, Gillmore, Dowd, Hoyt, Whipple, Cushing, Breese, Conger, Thomlinson, Schnakenberg, Stillwell, Ermentraut, Weaver, Godfrey, Torney, Lusk, Kerwin, Hobbs, Mills, Gordon and Howard were a very few among the many young ladies present.

The Corps of Cadets reached the post at 7 a.m. on their return from St. Louis Saturday morning, and soon after did ample justice to the breakfast awaiting them in the mess hall. The work of unpacking occupied the forenoon, and in the afternoon polo and other games were

indulged in. On Sunday an eloquent sermon was preached by the chaplain at the service in Memorial hall. At its conclusion a few farewell words were addressed to the members of the graduating class.

The members of the board began to reassemble on Monday, and in the afternoon witnessed a fine exhibition of military callisthenics on the Infantry plain under the direction of Lieutenant Koehler. Enthusiastic applause followed.

In the evening a small cadet hop took place in Cullum Hall. Dancing began at 8 and was kept up until 11:50 p.m. Tuesday was a very busy day. A cavalry drill on the plain was witnessed by a large number of spectators between 10 and 11 a.m. At 12:00 General Chaffee arrived, and was met at the station by the Superintendent and Adjutant and escorted to the hotel by the detachment of Cavalry under the command of Capt. G. H. MacDonald. The cadets were drawn in line at present arms and a salute fired in his honor. At 1:04 arrived the Secretary of War and the British Ambassador. Like courtesies were extended to these distinguished guests. At 4 p.m. a review for the Ambassador was given and a reception followed at the quarters of the Superintendent.

The presentation of a gold mounted regulation saber, "in recognition of his successful work in all around athletics, and his excellent service with the football and baseball teams," was made to Cadet Horatio B. Hackett, jr., of Philadelphia, a member of the graduating class, by Colonel Fieberger on behalf of the Army Officers' Athletic Association, at the Mess hall dinner on Tuesday.

The always touching spectacle of the last parade was witnessed by an appreciative crowd of spectators at 6 p.m. The customary tunes, "The Dashing White Sergeant," "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "Home Sweet Home," recalled the memory of other days to the graduates present as the long line marched to the front to the strains of "Army Blue."

A review held for Secretary Taft Wednesday was witnessed by the members of the Filipino Commission, who had been previously entertained at breakfast at the officers' mess. At 10:30 promptly the graduation exercises were begun. The weather was beautiful and the out-of-doors exercises were witnessed by a vast crowd of spectators. Upon the platform were the Secretary of War, the British Ambassador, Lieut. General Chaffee, Major General Corbin, the Superintendent and his staff, the members of the Board of Visitors, a number of the members of the Filipino Commission, the members of the Academic Board and others.

After a musical selection the exercises were opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The address to the graduating class by Gen. James R. Carnahan of the Board of Visitors, was an eloquent appeal to all that was best in the characters of the young men before him. It closed with an address to the class which was delivered while its members remained standing.

Calling the long list of names had occupied a longer period of time than usual, and the graduates were excused from the formation which followed, when Sergeant Major Keen read the order which promoted him to adjutant, and Q.M. Sergeant Hammond to first captain.

The graduates lost no time in donning civilian clothing and each boat and train is bearing them away to their distant or nearby destinations.

The marriage of Lieutenant Brant is to follow his graduation in two days. Miss Cushing, his fiancée, has made many friends during her frequent visits at the post. Camp Forde was established Thursday, June 16, and the usual summer routine of drills with the pleasures of camp life will be begun. General Clous, retired, Colonels Murray, Goethals, Black, Kingman and Pettit, Lieut. Colonel Torney and Captain Skerrett have been among recent visitors. Colonels Black and Kingman were present at the graduation of their sons. General Gillmore was prevented by illness from attending the exercises. The standing of the graduating class, arranged according to general merit June, 1904, follows:

The first five are the star graduates whose names will appear in the Army Register on the list of distinguished graduates.

Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry.

1	Pettis	6	Robert
2	Anderson, W. D. A.	7	Earle
3	Ward, R. T.	8	Robins, T. M.
4	Kingman	9	Dillon
5	Howell	10	Dillon
11	McNair	18	Glassford
12	Alley, C. R.	19	Bryden
13	McClroy	20	McDonald
14	Cooper	21	Gardner, F. Q. C.
15	Fenton	22	Richardson, R. C.
16	Moody	23	Honeycutt
17	Allin, G. R.		

Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry.

24	Campbell, R. M.	53	Reynolds
25	McKie, J. W.	54	Carter, W. V.
26	Benedict	55	Parker, R. B.
27	Worcester	56	Catts
28	Strong	57	Pratt, H. C.
29	Blakely	58	Cubblison
30	Smart	59	Jensvold
31	Hunter	60	Diller
32	Sullivan	61	Anderson, R. F.
33	Darckard	62	Butcher
34	Dillard	63	Venable
35	Quinn	64	Davis, A. J.
36	Copp	65	Dew
37	Gillmore	66	Edmunds
38	Crain	67	Wise
39	Gruber	68	White, A. J.
40	Waller	69	Drysdale
41	Herman	70	Farnsworth
42	McKell	71	Dickinson
43	Cross	72	Scott, R. E.
44	Hooper	73	Meals
45	Barkley	74	Thomlinson
46	Koch	75	Hoyt
47	Phillipson	76	Hackett
48	Neal	77	Atkins
49	Berry	78	Mack
50	Gregory	79	Thompson, C. F.
51	Blain	80	Reilly, H. J.
52	Singles		

Cavalry or Infantry.

81	Van Wormer	103	Conry
82	Crystal	104	Wright
83	O'Hara	105	Scott, W. R.
84	Wimberly	106	Blair
85	Dowd	107	Armstrong
86	Budd	108	Harris, W. W.
87	Glass	109	Simpson, H. L.
88	Wilson, E. M.	110	Riley, N. W.
89	Spalding, M. E.	111	Brunzell
90	Grace	112	Lawrason
91	Holerness, R. W.	113	Harbold
92	Burnett	114	Woolnough
93	McAndrew	115	Swift
94	Hewitt	116	Park, J. D.
95	Adair	117	Wilson, A. H.
96	Simpson, W. F. L.	118	Fulton
97	Wheeler, M. D.	119	Moller
98	Oswalt	120	Whipple
99	Pickering	121	Hawley
100	McClure	122	Gimperling
101	Greene, J. S.	123	Walthall
102	Brant	124	Richardson, J. B.

\*Not recommended for Cavalry.

The figures of general merit of the first ten graduates assigned to the Engineers are, out of a total possible of

2470, as follows: 2427.10; 2398.07; 2388.88; 2378.39; 2374.91; 2347.64; 2334.25; 2328.73; 2323.47; 2320.78. The figures of the last ten are as follows: 1830.38; 1876.21; 1871.12; 1865.43; 1849.96; 1840.50; 1835.14; 1823.14; 1816.42; 1793.47. The highest graduate, Pettis, obtained 98.3 per cent.; the lowest graduate, Richardson, 71 per cent. Of the five honor graduates four are from the Southern States and one from Colorado. Of the sixty-two graduates in the first half of the class twenty-two are from the South and only seven from the New England States; twenty are from the West, five from Ohio, four from Pennsylvania, two from New Jersey and none from New York.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 9, 1904.

With the coming of the warm summer weather the social life at the yard has become very quiet. Many of the card clubs have been abandoned for the season, and during the past week or two private entertainments have been so rare as to remind one of the quiet which reigned here during Lent.

Last week Mrs. Eleanor Martin, one of the most prominent leaders of San Francisco society, gave an engagement dinner, complimentary to Miss Stella McCalla and Mr. Chapin, whose engagement was recently announced. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin.

Mrs. McCalla, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lily McCalla, is spending the week at Santa Monica, where they are visiting the former's father, Gen. Horace B. Sargent, whose recent severe illness detained Mrs. McCalla in the southern part of the State last month, when she was returning from the East. Her stay at Santa Monica will be short this time, and it is probable that she and her daughter will return to the yard the last of this week.

On Monday afternoon, June 6, Mrs. D. P. Hall entertained a number of ladies very delightfully at her home in Vallejo, the ever popular game of euchre being played during the afternoon. The prize was won by Mrs. Chas. P. Kindelberger, and the other guests present were Mrs. John Irwin, jr., Mrs. Theodore C. Fenton, Mrs. Collins McCrea, Mrs. J. T. Miller and Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. William H. Leahy is stopping in Vallejo, while the U.S.S. Tacoma, to which her husband is attached, is at the navy yard. Upon the departure of the ship Mrs. Leahy will return to San Francisco, where she spends her time with her mother, Mrs. Harrington, during her husband's absence. In the fall she will go to the Orient and there join Lieutenant Leahy.

Paym. and Mrs. David Potter entertained a number of friends very delightfully at dinner during the past week. Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson came up to the yard the early part of the week, and is a guest at the home of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley. She will remain here while the Tacoma is at the yard. Col. and Mrs. P. C. Pope entertained the yard euchre club at their home this week, and a very pleasant evening was spent by the members.

Wednesday, June 8, was a great day in the history of this yard when California Commandry, Loyal Legion, Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., commanding, paid a visit to the island, coming up from San Francisco on an excursion. Once a year the commandry takes an outing in which the ladies can participate, and this year, as in 1902, the affair took the form of a trip to this yard. Great preparations had been made by the officers and ladies here for the entertainment of the guests. The big sail loft, where luncheon was laid for over three hundred guests, had been exquisitely decorated.

An address of welcome was made by Admiral McCalla. General MacArthur responded in behalf of the Loyal Legion. After the luncheon a couple of hours was spent by the visitors in viewing points of interest around Mare Island.

Major Ben F. Fuller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Fuller, who have been spending a week or two in Lake county, have returned to the yard, Lieut. and Mrs. Harding, who were of the party, have also returned to their quarters at the barracks. Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger went to San Francisco on Tuesday, June 7, to attend the wedding of the latter's sister, which took place in the city that evening, and was one of the events of the season. Mrs. Kindelberger acted as her sister's matron of honor, while Dr. Kindelberger officiated as best man. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Whiting came up to the yard on Wednesday, the 8th, in company with the members of the Loyal Legion to which organization the former belongs.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 15, 1904.

Flag day, Tuesday, was observed by the militia for the first time here and by the 1st Brigade, M.V.M., in camp at Framingham. Brig. Gen. T. R. Mathews, who is to retire from military life in July, was determined to make the last tour of duty of the brigade under his command a notable one, and fair weather has aided him. Old Glory was handsomely honored on its natal day.

Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Tiernon have arrived at Riverbank Court, their slightly apartments overlooking the "Venice of America" as the Charles River and its embankment are called. Mrs. Tiernon's health is greatly improved, and she was cordially welcomed back after a delightful stay of three months with her daughter, Mrs. Phillips at Fort Dade, Fla. Among her early callers was Mrs. Walter Cox, of Fort Banks, Winthrop, whose quarters are near these formerly occupied by the Tiernons.

From June 25 to July 2 the staff of the 8th Infantry, M.V.M., led by Col. William A. Pew, will be quartered at West Point Military Academy for purpose of instruction. In order to take all his officers, the accommodations not being adequate for special quarters, Colonel Pew decided to use the barracks and mess with the cadets. Special attention will be paid to set-up, rifle practice, extended order, outpost duty, horseback riding, company drill, etc. The 8th goes to Manassas with the other regiments of the 3d Brigade, and the strenuous colonel is determined that none shall outdo his regiment in maneuvers and discipline.

Matters have not been quiet at Fort Banks of late as the target practice has made it noisy by spells, and the citizens have been a bit disturbed, though not so seriously as the local papers stated. Great care is taken in notifying the people about their windows, etc. Colonel Mills being particular that no discomfort—much less accident—should occur. Dr. Walter Cox, Capt. James M. Williams and Lieut. Robert Davis were the Army guests of the A. & H. A. Co. at its annual banquet in Faneuil Hall Monday last. President Eliot, of Harvard College, made the speech of the evening. Col. Charles K. Darling was toastmaster. Mr. Charles B. Amory, jr., who is about to enter the Service of the Army was a guest at this post on Monday. The band concerts on Friday, as usual, attracted many auditors at officers quarters as they do at the quarters of the enlisted men on other nights. Miss Paul of Winthrop has returned from a visit at Fort Dade and Jackson Barracks. Visiting her is Mrs. Hains, wife of Capt. Peter C. Hains, jr., Art. Corps, of Jackson Barracks, La.

Capt. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired, and family will summer at Wrentham, Mass.

Dr. Amador, late contract surgeon, U.S.A., formerly stationed at Fort Revere, Hull, is, with Mrs. Amador, receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter in New York city last week.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles are not to summer in N.E. as reported, but have taken "Glenwood" opposite West Point, the summer home of Mrs. Higgin-



son, wife of Rear Admiral Higginson, where it is hoped that Mrs. Miles will recuperate more rapidly.

Folks down in Salem are rejoicing over the fact that the President has honored the historic town in naming one of the new scout cruisers of the Navy. The Mayor and others will prepare some suitable gift for the ship.

Officials at the navy yard think that it will cost at least \$50,000, to put the local plant in condition for the construction of one of the cruisers. An excellent site is available for the work. Rear Admiral George F. F. Wilde fits easily into his new office as commandant, and all is going along smoothly.

In Portsmouth there is a feeling that the Reina Mercedes should remain there as a receiving ship such as the Boston and other yards enjoy, and not be sent to Newport to replace the Constellation. It is felt that a ship is greatly needed at this station on account of the limited accommodations for sailors, who await their ships going into commission.

M. H. E.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 13, 1904.

The fishing craze has taken possession of the post. Many of the officers own boats, and early morning and late afternoon finds the enthusiasts on Mill Creek enjoying the sport. Some fine hauls were made this past week. Tuesday afternoon Henry C. Davis, jr., made a catch of 84 spots, trout and croakers, while Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Marshall caught 43 in an hour and Lieut. Rex Van Corput brought home a fine string of flounders.

Mrs. David C. Beckham has returned from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox of Savannah, Ga. Miss Nash of Portsmouth is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Marshall. Mrs. F. W. Coleman is visiting her son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. Capt. Willoughby Walke of Fort Rodman, was a recent visitor at the post. Mrs. Brooke Payne and daughter left Sunday night for a visit of several months to her mother, Mrs. Kingsbury of Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave a beautiful progressive dinner Friday evening, June 10, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller. The color scheme was pink. Their guests, thirty-two in number, were seated at eight small tables. Each table was elaborately decorated with pink roses and maidenhair ferns and the candles tipped by rose pink shades. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles D. Winn, Miss Doyle, Miss Brown, Miss Cummins and Miss A. Reilly; and Lieuts. Frederick B. Hennessy, Arthur F. Cassels, Dan T. Moore, Moses R. Rose, Frank C. Jewell, Henry B. Clark, Frank R. Weeks, James Totten and Laurin L. Lawson.

Saturday evening, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Perry entertained at dinner for Miss Doyle of North Carolina. One of the most prominent social events of the week was the reception given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. C. Wise, Saturday afternoon, aboard the U.S.S. Minnesota, to introduce their daughter and son, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller. The aft deck was canopied in and beautifully decorated with flags and palms. To one side, under a gracefully draped American flag stood the receiving party, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wise and Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller. Over four hundred invitations had been issued for the occasion. The tug brought the Navy contingent from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, while launches carried the post people to the ship. Mrs. Wise wore a beautiful gown of white broadcloth and Mrs. Fuller was attired in her wedding creation of white crepe de Chine trimmed in chiffon and rare old family lace. Delicious refreshments were served in the Admiral's apartments below deck, and dancing was continued throughout the afternoon.

The ball game Saturday morning between the Benedicts and Bachelors was a strenuous one, and the Benedicts were victorious by a score of 8 to 7. It is the first time this season the Benedicts have won and now they are more than anxious for the game next Saturday.

Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly spent Sunday here as the guest of Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty. The student officers are anxiously waiting the order assigning them to their respective stations. Much speculation and many rumors are going around and by the 18th all is expected to be settled.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 13, 1904.

Under the direction of Capt. R. M. Schofield, the work of construction here is progressing very rapidly. Eight special cars are required daily to furnish transportation for the laboring men employed on the reservation. The lower post, known as the old fort, is undergoing a complete transformation and will soon be ready for occupancy by the officers and enlisted men of the Cavalry expected here next fall. A new set of bachelors quarters and the Infantry barracks for the 3d Battalion are nearing completion. With all the work now under way brought to a successful completion, Fort Snelling will be one of the most delightful posts in the country.

Col. and Mrs. Hyde, of St. Paul, called on their friends at the Fort last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany, of Washington, D.C., are visiting their son, Lieut. G. S. Tiffany, stationed here. Lieut. and Mrs. A. I. Harrison entertained in their honor on Friday evening. Mrs. R. Van Deman has returned from a brief visit to her former home in San Francisco.

The remains of Capt. James Alexander Campbell, who died on May 8, have been removed from the vault at the Fort Snelling cemetery and taken to the funeral home. Mrs. Campbell and her four daughters leave this week for Brooklyn, N.Y., where they will make their future home. Miss Clough, a niece of Mrs. Campbell, will accompany them. Captain Campbell was well and favorably known in Army circles. He served with General Sheridan during the Civil War, and later was employed in the Q.M. Department as guide at several frontier posts. During the Spanish-American War he was appointed captain and quartermaster of Volunteers. When mustered out he was assigned to his old duty and ordered to take station at Fort Snelling, subject to the orders of the department commander. His death at this post marks the end of a life well lived, generally respected, and deservedly honored.

The band concerts, which were given in the gymnasium of the post exchange during the winter months, are now given in the open air every Wednesday evening.

Capt. W. M. Morrow, adjutant, has gone to St. Louis to visit the World's Fair. Mrs. Hampton, with her three children and nurse, left last week for a visit with relatives and friends in Ohio and Texas. Capt. E. W. McCaskey, who has been absent on leave since last October, returned to duty on Friday. Lieut. A. J. Lindsay has returned from a week's visit at the World's Fair.

The summer home of Major and Mrs. Rogers at White Bear Lake, Minn., was the scene of a pretty little service last Wednesday afternoon, when Chaplain James Osseward administered the sacrament of baptism to their young son, Harry Lovejoy Rogers. The service was conducted according to the standards of the Presbyterian Church, of which church Mrs. Rogers is a member.

Private Anthony Wisch, 10th Battery, F.A., a military prisoner, while attempting to escape, was shot and killed at the Fort Snelling bridge by Private Edward Kennedy, the sentry. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Kennedy was justified in shooting Wisch. It appears, however, that Kennedy and the two prisoners in his charge had been drinking, and that on their return from

the saloon, the prisoners attacked the sentry and attempted to throw him from the bridge. A board of officers was appointed to examine into the circumstances connected with the killing and on the strength of their report charges will be preferred against Kennedy for neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner in his charge to obtain liquor.

Mrs. E. B. Frick entertained the ladies of the garrison at a euchre party on Friday afternoon. Miss Patton, of Detroit, won the first prize, a handsome piece of cut glass. Mrs. Leonhauser carried off the second prize, a bonbon spoon, while Miss Kline was awarded the booby, a silver pencil.

Mrs. Parmerter and her niece, Miss Nash, who have been visiting here for several months, leave for Plattsburg this week. Mrs. Parmerter expects to be gone until the last of September. Captain Parmerter expects to depart about July 1 on a leave.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams entertained Governor and Mrs. White, of North Dakota, at luncheon on Friday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener entertained at dinner on Friday evening in honor of Miss Patton, of Detroit, Mich. The invited guests were Miss Kline, Lieutenants Weeks and Tiffany. Miss Patton is a sister of Mrs. Gardener and is visiting here for the summer.

The Fort Snelling Comedy Club presented the play "Little Toddlekins" on Friday evening to an appreciative audience. Those who took part were Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Dwyer, Captain Hampton, Lieutenants Jordan, Ristine and Ware. The Comedy Club was organized last February and has since then presented very successfully three plays: "A Fool for Luck," "Sweet Hearts," and "Little Toddlekins." While all the members have taken a great interest in these plays, special credit is due to the untiring efforts of Capt. and Mrs. Van Deman upon whom devolved the greater share of the work usually connected with affairs of this kind. The parts of a new play "Young Mrs. Winthrop," have been assigned, but the play will not be given until sometime next fall.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., June 13, 1904.

The Santa Fe Railroad has secured the transportation of the officers and men of the 3d Infantry from Chicago to San Francisco. While the scenery along this Southern route is not so grand as the other more northern routes, still the road is by far the most smooth, easy and comfortable, beside being shorter.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft arrived in Cincinnati on Monday. On Monday night Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taft, of Cincinnati, gave a reception to the Honorary Board of Philippine Commissioners, to the St. Louis Exposition and to the War Secretary and wife. The affair was quite brilliant, although intended to be informal, and gave the island visitors an opportunity to meet a number of the most prominent citizens of the city. A group of the officers of the 3d Infantry, who had seen service in the Islands made a brilliant background to the scene. In the glitter and splendor of their full dress uniforms. Col. T. C. Woodbury, Capt. John W. Barker, Lieut. E. B. Iglehart, Capt. Charles G. Dwyer and others represented Fort Thomas.

Capt. John W. Barker left for Syracuse, N.Y., on Tuesday morning, on a leave. Mrs. W. R. Sample and children, the family of Captain Sample, left on Monday for Portland, Ore., where they will await the arrival of Captain Sample en route for Alaska. Mrs. F. E. Smith left on Monday for her home in Minneapolis, where she will visit her parents before going to San Francisco. Mrs. Smith will be joined in San Francisco by Lieutenant Smith en route to Alaska. Col. T. C. Woodbury left on Tuesday for a week's visit with his brother in Hillsboro, Ky. Mr. Charles Nichols, son of Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf., has gone to Washington, to visit relatives during the coming summer. Mrs. Nichols left on Thursday for Xenia, Ohio, for a visit with friends. Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson left on Wednesday for St. Louis, where he will spend a short leave visiting relatives.

The friends of Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf., will be interested to learn that his two little sons, William and Dwight, are now with their grandparents, Judge and Mrs. William Fenley, of Covington, the father and mother of the late Mrs. Ryther. Mrs. Fenley returned with the little boys to Covington from Sacramento, Cal., this week. Mrs. Fenley has spent the last three months in California.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 10, 1904.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Penrose arrived from Seattle last week and were the guests for a few days of Major and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson. A delightful lawn fete was given for Major and Mrs. Penrose by their host and hostess, at which a number of the officers and ladies of the Barracks were present.

Among the entertainments given this week was a dinner by Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Miller and a large card party by Capt. and Mrs. John Howard. On Thursday last Major and Mrs. George B. Davis gave one of their delightful musicales. Those who took part in the program were Mrs. Rosa Bloch Bauer, a well known vocalist of Portland; Mrs. Funston, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. D. J. Zan.

The 8th Battery of Artillery left Tuesday morning for American Lake. The troop was in a particularly fine condition, and Captain Kenly hopes to be able to make the Lake in five days. Last year the distance between there and Vancouver Barracks was covered in seven days by the 8th Battery, which was considered good time. On Thursday the 26th Battery, commanded by Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, left for the lake, and the 19th Infantry expects to start the end of this month, followed later on by the militia from Portland and Vancouver, who will, however, reach their destination by train.

Bids are to be opened on the 15th for the supplying of tools, telegraph and telephone instruments for the use of the Signal Corps. About \$1,000 it is estimated will be wanted. The bids are to be opened at Portland and Seattle. Bids for lighting Vancouver Barracks by electricity were opened at department headquarters on the morning of the 8th. The Western Electric Works of Portland is believed to be the lowest bidder, on the whole, and will probably be the one recommended.

## NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The opening week of the State camp for instruction near Peekskill, N.Y., from June 4 to 11, proved very successful, despite an undue amount of rain, and officers and men by diligent labor gained much practical experience. The troops on duty were the 23d Regiment, in command of Lieut. Col. William A. Stokes; Squadron A, Major O. B. Bridgman; Troop C, Capt. C. I. DeBevoise; Troop B, of Albany, Capt. H. S. Richmond, and Troop D, of Syracuse, Capt. B. Cruikshank.

Major Gen. C. F. Roe was in camp, mainly as an observer, and the members of his staff on duty with him were Colonel Philster, Lieut. Col. Wingate, Colonels Chapin, Cleveland and Thurston, Lieutenant Colonels Hurry and Stearns and Majors Greer and Prentice.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, colonel of the 47th Regiment, senior colonel of the 2d Brigade, represented General McLeer, who was unable to be present, and the following members of the brigade staff were on duty with General Eddy: Colonel Britton, Majors Gulick and Moran, Captains Nostrand and Dennington.

Other officers on duty included Col. John G. Story, A.

A.G., and Major William G. Bissell, surgeon of the 74th Regiment, who had charge of the post hospital, and medical instruction, and Major Frank B. Jones, 9th U.S. Inf., representing the War Department.

One of the most interesting features of the camp is the operation of the Commissary Department, in charge of Col. Guilford Hurry, who manages it with great skill. Under his direction, the men have succeeded in taking hold of commissary matters with excellent results, and in drawing and cooking their own rations, fare much better than under the old regime, when a State caterer, provided the rations.

There is a regular post exchange conducted by Colonel Hurry, which has the appearance of a well stocked country store. There articles may be purchased at a little above cost. If the full allowance for subsistence is not drawn or not used, the difference may be had in something else or in cash, excepting in case of an allowance of ten cents a day for luxuries, which can only be used for that purpose or for extra pay for the cooks employed. The State is most liberal in its allowance, and there is hardly a company that cannot save a goodly portion during the week. The Army allowance is only twenty-one cents a day, or seven cents a meal; that of the State \$3.50.

Each command being supplied with its own camp equipage, pitched its own camp. There was considerable time lost by the 23d Regiment in getting its camp in order. The regiment detrained at Roa Hook at 12:35 p.m., but it was not until 7 p.m. that the last of its tents were raised.

The first drills were naturally not up to the standard, but as the men got settled down to the new conditions of things they improved daily.

Squadron A and Troop C, marched to camp, the squadron leaving its home station on the afternoon of June 3 and Troop C on the morning of June 4. The latter arrived in camp at 11:15 a.m. June 5, and the squadron at 2:30 p.m., on the same day. The regiment, and the other troops arrived by rail. Troop C of Brooklyn came through from their home station in a little over thirty hours, while it took the squadron forty-five and one-half hours to cover a much shorter distance. The squadron was delayed by its baggage wagons.

The instruction embraced the usual camp guards, and guard mount, early morning and forenoon drills, including advance guard work, lectures and theoretical instruction, evening parade and also outpost instruction at night. There were company, battalion and regimental drills. Troops C, B and D, were united and formed a provisional squadron, with Captain DeBevoise as acting major for drill purposes, while 1st Lieut. James C. McLeer was in command of Troop C. The two squadrons formed a regiment consisting of six troops, under command of Major Oliver B. Bridgman, of Squadron A, acting as colonel, and Capt. H. G. Badgley, acting as major of Squadron A. The cavalrymen drilled as troops and squadrons, and also as a regiment, both mounted and dismounted.

During evening parade on June 7, it rained hard, and the men were drenched. They should have been ordered to wear their ponchos. The first outpost and reconnaissance work was undertaken by Company A, Captain Praeger and Company K, Captain DuBois, on the night of June 8. Each company carried its shelter tents, etc. Company K, in blue uniform, formed the outpost and Company A, dressed in brown, represented a reconnaissance party, who attacked the outpost about dawn. This instruction was extended to other companies during the week but heavy rains curtailed it somewhat.

The work of both Cavalry and Infantry was particularly pleasing to Major General Roe, Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland, A.I.S.N.Y., and also to Brevet Gen. John G. Eddy. The camp was unusually quiet between "taps" and "reveille." "Taps" is sounded at 10:15, forty-five minutes earlier than in past years, while "reveille" is sounded a half hour later, so that the guardsmen get one hour and fifteen minutes more sleep than formerly. Breakfast is then served at 5:45 instead of 7:30 as heretofore and before the work for the day begins.

Orders now require all sentries on post to face out and present arms on the approach of an officer, whether the latter passes in front or in rear, instead of simply coming to attention should the officer pass in the rear.

Major General Roe took the field and staff officers of the 23d Regiment with their horses assigned them for the week out on the field near Battery Hill and gave them some practical instruction in horsemanship. It included mounting and dismounting, the proper way to hold the lines and to sit a horse; also points on the use and abuse of spurs. Officers on duty at camp this season receive the Regular Army rate of pay, which is much higher than that allowed by the State.

The camp was a healthy one, and perfectly policed. The 47th Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Henry Charles Barthman, and the 17th Separate Company of Flushing, Capt. J. F. Klein, on June 11 relieved the 23d Regiment, Squadron A, and Troops B, C and D. The 3d Battery of Brooklyn, Capt. Henry S. Raquin arrived on June 12 after marching from its home station.

## SECOND NAVAL BATTALION NEW YORK.

With appropriate ceremony the cornerstone of the armory for the Second Naval Battalion of New York, on New York Bay, Brooklyn, between 51st and 53d streets, was laid on the afternoon of June 14 by the Hon. Martin W. Littleton, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, who made an appropriate address. It was a notable event because it is the first armory to be built for any Naval Militia organization in the United States, and the date selected for the laying of the stone was also the sixth anniversary of the mustering in of the battalion into the United States service for the war with Spain.

A large number of special guests was present, including officers of the Navy and National Guard and the First Battalion of Naval Militia in command of Comdr. W. B. Franklin. All the arrangements were splendidly carried out, and at the conclusion of the ceremony, a salute was fired by a gun detachment, and the Rev. E. W. McCarty pronounced the benediction. President Littleton then on behalf of the battalion, presented Commander Foreshow with an elegant sword. Cheers were given with a will, after which the guests were escorted to the barge moored nearby to partake of the refreshments.

Among the many special guests were: Capt. Jacob W. Miller, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Fry, Generals George Moore Smith and James McLeer, Colonels Austen, Kline and Luscomb and Major Huston, all of the N.G.N.Y., Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt and former Comdr. H. L. Batteries. Officers from the New York Navy Yard came on a special tug. They were Comdr. E. B. Barry, Lieut. E. H. Watson, Lieut. R. H. Osborne, Paym. F. G. Pyne, U.S.N., and Capt. C. C. Carpenter, U.S.M.C.

The new armory will be a fine structure, to cost \$300,000. The drill hall will be 175 by 200 feet, and the administration building, which will front the bay, will be two stories high. In the basement will be a revolver and rifle range, and also bath, locker rooms, etc. There will be rooms on the first floor of the administration building for the several divisions, including a lecture room, and on the second floor will be rooms for officers. The building will be fitted up with all modern improvements.

Comdr. R. P. Foreshow and Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Ford are both graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy and fifteen other officers served in the U.S. Navy during the war with Spain. These include Lieutenants Crossing, Martin and Brinkerhoff, who command divisions. The battalion, which has been without any suitable place for meeting or drill since it was organized, July 4, 1897, deserves great credit for its work, and in maintaining its organization.



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### VARIOUS NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The members of the 8th N.Y. Regiment Veteran Association (Washington Greys), are requested to meet at the Grand Central Depot on Thursday, June 23, in citizen's dress, to leave on the 11:30 a.m. train for Peekskill State Camp to visit the active regiment, which will be in camp June 18 to June 25. Each member having the privilege of inviting any ex-member of the regiment or any of his friends.

The encampment of the Iowa National Guard, for the year 1904, will be held as follows: 55th Infantry, Col. James Rush Lincoln, Aug. 11 to 18; 56th Infantry, Col. Wm. E. Humphrey, July 14 to 21; 53d Infantry, Col. Wm. G. Dows, Aug. 11 to 18; 54th Infantry, Col. Frank W. Bishop, July 14 to 21; 1st Signal Company will encamp with the 55th Infantry, Aug. 11 to 18. The places at which these encampments will be held will be announced in subsequent orders.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., announces that Company B, Captain Beckman, in rifle practice at Creedmoor has made the highest State Figure of Merit, and has won the Grant Trophy. It qualified 96 men, and its figure of merit was 62.24. Company F, Captain Hutchinson, has been awarded the Commodore Trophy, for qualifying the highest percentage of marksmen. Its percentage was 60.78.

In the Minnesota National Guard the State decoration for twenty years has been awarded to Col. Arthur W. Wright, of Austin, 2d Inf., and Major Louis G. Vogel, of New Ulm, major and A.A.G., 1st Brigade.

The 12th N.Y., has a new band leader, in the person of John Coughlin, formerly of the British army. The veterans of Company D will hold their annual reunion at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, Aug. 15.

Major James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice, District of Columbia, has been authorized to make arrangements for the use of a stretch of ground in the vicinity of Anacostia and Congress Heights for a rifle range. General Harries will immediately take up with Major Bell the matter of the formation of a team to represent the District of Columbia in the national match to be shot at Fort Riley the last week of August. Major Bell has invented a new target for rifle ranges, for the use of military and other schools.

A new company has been mustered into the National Guard of Utah, to be known as Company B, 1st Inf. The following named officers were chosen: George A. Graves, captain; William E. Kneass, 1st lieutenant; Arthur L. Louder, 2d lieutenant. The report of Lieut. Col. John D. Ford, I.R.P., for the year 1903, shows that nine members qualified as sharpshooters, seventeen as marksmen and four as first-class men.

The 3d Regiment of New Jersey will have a field day at Atlantic City, N.J., June 18.

The 17th annual reunion of the 22d N.Y. Volunteer Veteran Association has been called to meet at Saratoga Springs, Tuesday, June 23, 1904, which will be the forty-third anniversary of their departure for the front.

Col. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A., who inspected the 12th N.Y., Colonel Dyer, on behalf of the War Department in an official endorsement concerning the inspection says: "Condition of the whole regiment good. The officers are young and alert, and appear to be well educated, intelligent men, efficient as far as observed. The esprit appears to be excellent. The good physique of the men of the regiment was noticeable; they are drawn from all classes, and are fairly well set up, and I should say are well adapted for any service for which they are liable; 93.3 per cent. were present at inspection; 655 marksmen have qualified during the past season. The regiment can be depended upon in any domestic emergency. Much credit is due the rank and file for the interest and zeal evinced in surrendering a considerable portion of well earned hours of recreation to military duty."

### BORN.

DARNALL.—At Washington, D.C., June 7, 1904, to the wife of Capt. C. R. Darnall, asst. surg., U.S.A., a son.

HOFFMAN.—At Fort Brady, Mich., June 9, 1904, a son, to the wife of Lieut. C. S. Hoffman, 1st U.S. Inf.

MONCHEUR.—At Washington, D.C., June 8, 1904, a daughter to Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister to the United States, and daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

WILSON.—At Newark, N.J., June 2, 1904, to the wife of Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Wilson, U.S.N., a son.

WINN.—At Walla Walla, Washington, to the wife of Capt. John S. Winn, 2d U.S. Cav., a son.

### MARRIED.

AMOS—HALL.—At Knoxville, Tenn., May 25, 1904, Mr. Charles Lewis Amos and Miss Margaret Hall, sister of Lieut. A. M. Hall, U.S.A.

ATLEE—HARPER.—At Washington, D.C., June 8, 1904, Mr. Frank V. Atlee, brother of Lieut. W. E. Atlee, U.S.R.C., and Miss Bertha Harper.

BUTT—DOUGHTY.—At Augusta, Ga., June 1, 1904, Mr. Louis Ford Butt, brother of Capt. Archibald Butt, U.S.A., and Miss Clara Leulse Doughty.

CLINTON—GUNTHER.—At Stratford, Conn., June 15, 1904, Lieut. James M. Clinton, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Amelia Gunther.

GLASGOW—STARR.—At Salem, N.J., June 9, 1904, Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Anne Foreman Starr.

HENRY—McCLAUGHRY.—At Leavenworth, Kas., June 7, 1904, Lieut. James B. Henry, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary McLaughry.

SMITH—HARVEY.—At Washington, D.C., June 15, 1904, Asst. Surg. Charles G. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Lea Harvey.

WELLS—SNYDER.—At Washington, D.C., June 15, 1904, Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Cordelia P. Snyder.

### DIED.

BOWER.—At Leavenworth, Kas., June 13, 1904, Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., by a lightning bolt.

BULLOCK.—At Trenton, N.J., June 3, 1904, Mrs. Hannah Bullock, mother of the late Lieut. E. C. Bullock, 7th Cav.

CARRINGTON.—Henry B., Jr., only grandson of Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, retired, of consumption, while returning with his mother from Fort Worth, Texas, to their home in Chicago.

CHANDLER.—At Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1904, Edward Bruce Chandler, father of Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding, wife of Capt. Spaulding, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

NAUMANN.—At Portland, Me., June 15, 1904, Comdr. William H. Naumann, U.S.N.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer any questions by mail.

W. J. H. asks: Para. 154-155 of the Guard Manual prescribe how the first relief of the new guard relieves the old relief; paragraph 160 shows how the old relief is disposed. I hold that these paragraphs prescribe the rule to be followed whenever two corporals are present with the relief. Para. 161 et seq. shows the ceremony when but one corporal is present. But 161 implies that the old corporal may be present "to show the way." The question then is: If the old corporal accompanies the new relief, where does he march? Does he change places with the new corporal when the last sentinel is posted? The Manual assumes that as a rule but one corporal will be present, and in Para. 161-164, prescribes what he does, and unless the reference in Para. 161 to Para. 154-155 is to be understood as prescribing that when two corporals are present, they are to be governed by the rules prescribed in the only case given in the Manual when two corporals are present, then the Manual gives no rule for the exceptional case when "the corporal of the relief on post goes to show the way." Para. 223 seems to provide that whenever a sentinel (any) is to be relieved "he under supervision of both corporals gives his instructions to the sentinel taking post." The Manual gives two cases, the first, when the corporal of the relief of the old guard goes with the corporal of the relief of the new guard, here there are two corporals present; second, when the corporal of the relief on post does not go with the corporal present. The third case is not found in the Manual, where the corporal of the relief on post goes with the new relief, unless it is in the reference in Para. 161 to 154-155. Analogy, inference, uniformity all would seem to require, that whenever two corporals are present they shall be governed by the rule prescribed in the Manual, for the case when two corporals are present, and that they change places, etc. Answer: In answering your inquiry and referring to various paragraphs in Manual of Guard Duty published by this paper and approved by the War Department, June 14, 1902, we find that; Para. 154 to 160 explains itself thoroughly relative to two corporals being present; one of the old guard and one of the new. Para. 161-164, likewise, explains relative to two corporals being present, except they are both of the same guard, but different reliefs. Their positions, while marching with the reliefs are identical with those described Para. 154.

J. D. H. asks.—I find in forming a company of Infantry for inspection that there are present six squads and seven corporals. Please advise the proper place for the seventh corporal. Para. 187, Infantry Interpretations, Drill Regulations, bear upon the question, but am not certain

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If it applies in this case. Answer: If the extra corporal can be of service as a file closer, that would be the place for him, otherwise he would be utilized as number one man in any set of fours at the discretion of the 1st sergeant.

G. A. M. writes: Company B, 1st Regiment, having no captain, the adjutant general on the major general's staff assumes command, there being a 1st and 2d lieutenant left in the company, neither of which are competent of commanding. The adjutant general claims to be the senior officer, and therefore, entitled to the right of the line. The regimental colonel being present, claims the right of the line for Company A of the 1st Regiment, who is present with no captain, but a 1st and 2d lieutenant. In Para. No. 664, under the heading of Ceremonies, on page 421, reads as follows: "When forming for ceremonies, the companies of the battalion are adjusted according to the rank of the company commanders present," as shown in Para. 253. Under the table in Para. 253, it reads: "Companies whose captains are absent are posted in line according to the relative rank of the officers present in command of them." According to Para. 664, the highest officer in command of Company B, would be the 1st lieutenant, and according to Para. 253, the officer in command of Company B, would be an Adjutant General, whose rank is colonel. The regimental colonel is in command of Company A, there being no captain. There being no major, the colonel takes command of the battalion, leaving the 1st lieutenant in command of Company A. Answer: If neither of the lieutenants of Company B are capable of commanding, the colonel should detail an officer to act until such times as the company has a commander. Company A would be under command of its 1st lieutenant, and both companies would be posted according to rank of officers commanding, although the colonel commanding the regiment may assign the companies irrespective of rank. The staff officer referred to would have no jurisdiction in this case.

ADA asks: (1) If you had a company of men on company line, and had counted fours for a competitive drill, and about half of the men had been disqualified, and you should give the command "Fours right, march," without counting fours again, should the men march off under these conditions? Would it be right to march off in any wheeling movements in a competitive drill? (2) If you were drilling by the numbers, and the command would be at "Right shoulder arms," two, and the second movement did not suit the commander and be cautioned "as you were," to what position would you return? (3) If the command was "Forward, port arms, march," what would be the proper thing to do; start off or not? Answer: (1) If fours had not been counted men would be justified in standing fast. Wheeling movements could certainly be used in a competitive drill. (2) Return to first position, "Right shoulder arms." (3) Execute port arms. Step off at command "March."

GUARDSMAN asks: (1) When the captain is present, does the 1st or 2d lieutenant have any authority over company property, in charge of the Q.M. Sergeant? (2) Can a competitive shoot, take an off position at 500 yards range? If the substitute takes the place of a regular member of a team, and the regular member comes afterward, does the substitute continue to shoot to the end of the contest? Answer: (1) The captain only is responsible for property in charge of Q.M. sergeant and has absolute authority. (2) It is customary in such cases for the person starting the string to complete it.

H. A. L. asks: After the command "Inspection arms" has been given, and the men have fixed bayonets each man, as the inspecting officer approaches, will execute port arms. Which then is proper for the men to open the magazine then the chamber, or open the chamber first and then the magazine? Answer: Open chamber and then magazine.

The Abbé Hue tells us in his account of his travels in China that when he had so completely mastered the Chinese language, and so transformed his personal appearance that he passed for a native of the country, he could not deceive the dogs, which detected him by their sense of smell and invariably barked at him as he passed by. He further states that the musky odor which may be observed in articles imported from China pervades the whole country and is one of the distinctive marks of the Chinese race. A Japanese doctor of medicine returns the compliment on the behalf of the Oriental by informing us that the Occidental races have an odor which is not agreeable to the Asiatics, though in process of time they get so accustomed to it that they do not notice it.

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### REVISED INFANTRY DRILL.

We give here the conclusion of the article appearing in our issue of June 11 showing the changes, additions and omissions in the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations just completed by the General Staff of the Army.

Par. 298 and 299.—1. Companies right (left), 2. March, 3. Battalion, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left). Each company executes the turn on fixed pivot. The fourth command is given when all the companies have completed the turn. The command halt may be given before the completion of the movement as in the School of the Company.

Par. 301 and 304.—Omitted. Par. 307.—Executed by the same commands and means as prescribed for the battalion in line, substituting for Guide center (right or left), Guide (right or left); the color guard turns about, the adjutant and sergeant major face about and all maintain their relative positions. If the companies, etc.

Par. 308.—The leading company turns to the right on moving pivot, the captain adding: 1. Full step, 2. March, upon its completion. Add: "When the band is at the head of the column the first company changes direction on the same ground as the band."

Par. 310.—Omit 2d and following lines, "at full distance, etc." Substitute, 1. Companies right (left), 2. March, 3. Battalion, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide center (right or left). At the second command, each company turns to the right on a fixed pivot; the color guard, adjutant and sergeant major take their posts in line.

The fourth command is given when all the companies have completed the turn. The command halt may be given before the completion of the movement as in the School of the Company.

Par. 312.—Omit 4th line. Add: "At the captain's command halt, those men who have completed the turn halt; the other men complete the turn, halt and dress."

Par. 313.—At the first command, the captain of the first company commands stand fast; each of the other captains commands squad right. At the command march, each company, except the first marches in column of squads to the right; each captain halts when opposite the point where the left of his company will rest on the line, and when the front rank of the rear squad of his company is abreast of him, marches his company in line to the left and conducts it to the line with guide left. Being in march, the movement is similarly executed: the captain of the first company commands company at the first command, and adds halt at the command march.

Omit Par. 314, 315, 316, 317 and 318. Par. 319 add: "When necessary the file closers may be directed to march at the head and rear of their companies."

Par. 320.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Full step, companies column left (right), 4. March, 5. Guide (right, left or center). Omit 3d, 4th and 5th lines.

Omit Par. 325 and 326. Par. 327.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Battalion, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left).

Par. 328.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Battalion, 4. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right, left or center).

Par. 330.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Full step,

companies column left (right), 4. March. Omit 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th lines. Omit 331.

Par. 334.—Add: "The adjutant or sergeant major nearest the leading company places himself in front of the guide at the point of rest, and assumes the position of the other guides. The captains are two paces in front of their companies and resume their posts when full distance is taken."

335.—1st line, add, "and dresses his company to the right;" 336, 7th line add, "The guide is the same as announced by the major;" 10th, 11th, 12th lines substitute, "If marching in quick time, at the command march, the captains of the companies in rear of the first command: 1. Mark time, 2. March, and successively command: 1. Full step, 2. March, when at full distance."

337, included in 334.  
338, 339, 341, change.—Being in column of squads, to close in Mass: 1. Close in mass, 2. First company, squares right (left), 3. March. At the command march, the first company marches in line to the right with guide right, is halted by its captain after advancing eight paces in the new direction and dressed to the right.

The captain of the second company halts in rear of the right of the first, and when the front rank of his rear squad is opposite the right file of the preceding company, forms line to the right, establishes his right guide eight paces in rear of the right guide of that company, and dresses his company to the right. Each of the other companies marches by the shortest line, inclines so as to enter the column at a point eight paces in rear of the right guide of the preceding company, and executes what has been prescribed for the second company. If at a halt, each captain gives the commands necessary to put his company in march.

The mass may be formed facing the front by first changing direction to the right (left), and closing in mass to the left (right) as above described. The mass may be formed in an oblique direction by first changing direction half right (left), and preceding as above described. The mass may be formed from line on the right (left) company by first marching in column of squads to the right (left) and closing in mass to the left (right) as above described.

Omit 340.—342.—Being at a halt: 1. Column of squads, 2. First (Fourth) company, squads right (left), 3. March.

The designated company marches in column of squads to the right. Each of the other companies executes the same movement in time to follow the one preceding.

Omit 344.

345.—Embody in 343. 346.—1. Right (left) front into line, 2. March.

Executed as in column of companies at full distance.

Omit 347 to 357, inclusive.

New Paragraph.—When marching through streets or roads too narrow for company front, column of platoons or sections may be formed by the commands and means described in Par. 243 and 298 designating platoons or sections in the commands. In column of platoons or sections, each captain is three paces in front of the chief of his leading subdivision. In column of sections, each chief of section is two paces in front of the center of his section; each chief of platoon is on the side of the guide and midway between the guides of his sections; the right or left file of each section is the guide according as the guide is right or left. A column of platoons or sections, when necessary, executes the movements prescribed for a column of companies at full distance, and in a similar manner.

368.—No change.  
Add New Paragraph. The designation line of columns, applies to a line of companies each in column of squads, and to a line of battalions each in column of squads or companies. The designation line of masses applies to a line of battalions, each in mass.

369.—4th line, "in column and route marches, he is twenty-four paces in front of the band." 12th line add: In line of masses, the post of the major is twelve paces in front of his leading company. The staff is six paces in rear of the colonel; the adjutant on the right, the others in the order of rank from right to left. If but one staff officer is present, he takes post six paces to the rear and one pace to the right of the colonel.

1st line page 140. In line, in line of columns, and in line of masses, the band, etc. In all line formations the non-commissioned staff officers, the sergeant major on the right, form at one pace apart on the right of the non-commissioned staff of the 1st battalion; in column, the

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interval is such that the front of the combined non-commissioned staffs is equal to the front of the column. Omit 6th, 7th and 8th sub-paragraphs.

370.—Substitute, The colonel gives his commands orally or by trumpet; or communicates them to the majors by staff officers or orderlies. Each major gives the appropriate commands and causes his battalion to execute the necessary movements. The men wait for the major's commands before executing any movement. Before directing any movement requiring the designation of a base battalion, the colonel announces orally, or signals by trumpet: Guide right, left or center which indicates respectively the right, left or center battalion as the base. The base battalion, if in line or in line of columns, moves with guide center; the other battalions move with guide toward and regulate on the base battalion. The base battalion, if in column of companies, moves with guide or left as announced by the major.

Each major ordinarily moves his battalion to its new position in column of squads. Each major, when necessary, adds the commands Guides post when the guides of the next following battalion are on the line; in case of the base battalion, if an interior battalion, when the guides of the adjacent battalion last to arrive have been posted. Excepting in ceremonies, each battalion, by command of its major, stands at ease while awaiting the completion of the general movement by other battalions. The battalions are brought to attention by the colonel before executing another movement.

When the formation admits of the simultaneous execution of movements by battalions or companies, the colonel may execute the movements prescribed in the School of the Battalion by prefixing Battalions or Companies to the commands. The colonel may cause a battalion to execute a separate movement.

371.—2d line omit, "in line of platoon columns," 4th line, add after "formed," in column or in line of columns, in more than one line, in either of the above formations, the lines not necessarily in the same formation. 6th line omit, "At reviews and other forms of ceremony," 10th line omit, "on other occasions" and substitute, "except for ceremonies." Omit 6th sub-paragraph, 7th sub-paragraph add, "In forming the line," etc. Add, In forming two or more lines, the other battalions are

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posted as directed by the colonel, the adjutant, if necessary, indicating to the adjutants their points of rest and direction. Last sub-paragraph, 4th line, after "attention," substitute, and the commands: 1. Present, 2. Arms; each major brings his battalion to attention and presents arms, the adjutant salutes the colonel and takes post, passing by his right; the colonel then commands: 1. Order, 2. Arms.

376.—Being in line, to advance a short distance, the colonel designates the base battalion and commands: 1. Forward, 2. March. Being in line, to advance in line of companies in column of squads, the colonel designates the base battalion and commands: 1. Squads right (left), 2. Companies column left (right), 3. March. The guides preserve the intervals necessary to form front into line with 24 paces between battalions, at close intervals, the intervals between battalions is company front.

To reform the line the colonel commands: 1. Companies right front into line, 2. March, 3. Halt.

377, 378.—1. To the rear, 2. March, 3. Halt; or, 3. Guide (right, left or center). Each major faces or marches his battalion to the rear, squads turning to the right about.

379.—The colonel commands: Halt. Each major commands: 1. Battalion, 2. Halt.

380.—Being in line at a halt, to give a general alignment, the colonel selects a base company, causes the guides thereof to be established on the desired line and commands: Align your battalions. The major of the base battalion posts the guides of his remaining companies and aligns his battalion. Each major of the remaining battalions posts the guides of the company nearest the base as soon as their position can be determined and aligns his battalion. If a battalion be at a considerable distance from or in front of the position it is to occupy, its major moves it to its proper position for dressing.

381.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March. Add paragraph. Being in column of squads, to form or march in line to the right or left: 1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right, left or center).

401.—Being in line to form or march in column of companies to the right or left. 1. Companies right (left), 2. March, 3. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left).

383.—The column of companies or squads advances, obliquely, changes direction, marches in route step or at ease, and resumes attention in the same manner as the battalion.

401.—To form or march in line again. 1. Companies right (left), 2. March, 3. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right, left or center). Omit 382 and 384. Being in column of squads or companies, to face or march to the rear. 1. To the rear, 2. March, 3. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, announcing the guides if in column of companies. Each major faces or marches his battalion to the rear, the squads turning to the right about.

385.—12th line. "The colonel sending orders specifying the distances to the commanders of the rear battalions, or sending a staff officer to indicate the points of rest."

Omit 386, 387, 389, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399.

388.—Heading change "fours" to "squads" and add "or companies." 5th line, change "fours" to "companies" and add, "the majors giving their commands so that their battalions have their proper intervals in line."

390.—Heading change "fours" to "squads" and add "or companies." 2d to 4th line change to, "The first battalion executes right front into line." Each of the other majors so marches his battalion in column of squads

and on arriving at five paces from the line executes right front into line.

400 and 402, see 383; 403, see 401; 404, see 388; omit 405, 407 and 408; 406, see 390; 409, see 376; 410, omit from "masses" to "the rear battalions," etc.

411.—1. Column of masses, 2. March. The guide is an-

nounced if necessary. The first battalion closes in mass; each of the rear battalions closes in mass when at company distance from the one preceding.

412.—1. Take full distance, guide (right or left), 2. March. The first battalion takes full distance; each of the rear battalions takes full distance when its leading company has company distance and twenty-four paces from the one preceding.

Omit 413, 414, 415, 416, 417 and substitute following: To form column of masses. Being in column of squads: 1. Column of masses to the right (left), 2. March. The major of the leading battalion plays it in mass to the right; the major of each of the other battalions marches it so as to enter the column company distance and eight paces in rear of the preceding battalion, and then plays it in mass. From line, the column of masses is formed facing to the front on the right company of the right battalion (left company of the left battalion) by first forming in column of squads to the right (left) and proceeding as above.

To form the column of masses facing to the front or other direction, the colonel marches the column of squads so that the leading company is eight paces from the position he desires it to occupy after the column of masses is formed and proceeds as above. Being in column of squads, column of masses is formed on the rear-most company by first turning about by squads and then executing the movement as explained. The column of masses advances, etc. Omits 418. Omit 419 and substitute: 1. Right (left) front into line, 2. March. The first battalion forms right front into line; the second forms on the right of the first; the third, on the right of the second; the second and third battalions may march in mass, or in column of squads, the fourth companies leading to their new positions.

420.—1st line omit, "facing either to the front or to the rear." Omit 421 and add, 422, 423.—1. Battalions right (left) front into line, 2. March. Each battalion forms right front into line.

424.—1. Battalions, first (fourth) company, squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Guide (right, left or center). Each battalion marches in column of squads by moving the designated company by squads in the direction indicated.

Omit 425, 426, 427, 428, 429 and substitute the following: Being in column of squads: 1. Column of battalions, 2. First battalion squads right (left), 3. March. The first battalion forms line to the right; the others incline to the left; each enters the column parallel to, and at the prescribed distance from the one preceding, and forms line as prescribed for the first. Being in line, column of squads is first formed to the right or left, and the column formed as above.

430.—"The second is marched in column of squads and forms line to the right of the first, and the third on the right of the second." Omit 5th and 6th lines.

Omit 431.—432.—1st and 2d lines see Par. 369.

433.—To extend intervals, the colonel designates the base battalion, and commands: 1. Extend, 2. March. The designated, etc. Intervals are closed on the same principles: 1. Close, 2. March.

436.—Line of masses to the right (left), 2. March.

438.—1. Line of masses, right (left) front into line, 2. March. The first battalion is closed in mass faced to the front, the first company changing direction to the right; the other battalions are marched to the right front, and each executes the same movement so as to have an interval of twenty-four paces between it and the one next on its left.

Omit 434, 435, 437, 439 and substitute: Being in line, in line of masses may be formed faced to the flank or front by first forming column of squads and then proceeding as prescribed above.

440.—2d line substitute "causes" for "assures" and align your battalions for "Guides on the line." 8th line omit "line of those established by the colonel" and substitute, "established line."

Omit 442, 443.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right or left).

445.—1. Squads right (left), 2. March, 3. Halt; or, 3. Full step, 4. March, 5. Guide (right, left or center).

446.—Omit 1st to 7th lines. Omit 447, 449, 450, 451, 453, 454, 455, 456, 448.—Omit 9th, 10th and 11th lines.

452.—1. Line of masses right (left) front into line, 2. March. 5th line change "masses" to "mass or in column of squads." Omit 9th, 10th and 11th lines.

457.—1st line add: "The colonel designates the base battalion, and commands: 1. Form echelon at (so many) yards, 2. March. At the command march, the designated battalion advances in line. The other battalions stand fast; each is put in march when it has the specified distance from the one preceding."

459.—The colonel designates the base battalion and command: 1. Form line, 2. March.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G, H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Will proceed to Alaska for duty July 1, 1904, and take station as per G.O. 61, April 2, War Department.)

4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y. (The companies in Alaska will be relieved by the 3d Infantry in July, 1904, and then proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station.)

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.;

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10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort

Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.

I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San

Francisco, Cal.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H

Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L,

Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, K and L, Fort Mc-

Dowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I,

Fort Liscum, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Alca-

traz Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty

in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding gen-

eral, Department of California.)

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I,

L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and

D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G

and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, K, L and M,

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H,

Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Da-

kota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Har-

rison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.;

I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L

and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno,

Okla.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam

Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I,

K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold,

Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G

and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Colum-

buss Barracks, Ohio.

28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francis-

co, Cal.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L,

at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss,

Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory;

Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L

and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots,

Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B,

C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks,

Cayey.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be ad-

ressed Manila, P.I.

The remainder of the stations of the Army, is as given

in our issue of June 11, pages 1090 and 1091, and the only

changes since then are in the 10th and 19th Infantry.

Press despatches from Berlin state that Hussener, a former sub-lieutenant in the German Navy, who is now undergoing an imprisonment of eighteen months on conviction of wantonly killing an old schoolmate for neglecting to salute him properly in a public highway, has resolved to come to America, when released, and grow up with the country. It is evident from this that Hussener is not sufficiently informed as to the conditions which apply to aliens entering the United States. The fact that he was convicted of killing a fellow countryman would seem to place him on the same level with other felons in the view of the United States immigration laws and thus debar him from the privileges of American citizenship. The light sentence imposed upon him was justified by the court-martial on the ground that his act was necessary to military discipline, but it is doubtful whether so extreme a view of the needs of discipline in time of peace will command the approval of the American authorities.

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## A FOREIGN VIEW OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Is there any American nowadays, any average American, I mean, who thinks, writes, or speaks about the Philippines? Are Americans, as a whole, following with anything but the most spasmodic and superficial interest the progress of their apprenticeship in the government of subject aliens? Have they any clear idea of what work it is that is being done in their name out in that Far-Eastern archipelago, of the principles and policy that direct it, of the results it has produced, of the problems that are still to be faced? I suspect—at a distance of three thousand miles one cannot know—that the Philippines no longer hold American attention, that other questions and other interests have crowded them out, and that if you were to ask the man in the cars for a simple survey of conditions in the archipelago you would find him a whole encyclopedia of cloudy misinformation. I suspect this to be the case because English analogy points towards it, because the ordinary Englishman, though an imperialist to the backbone, knows next to nothing of the empire, and because the masses in any country that owns and rules dependencies content themselves with a vague pride of ownership and do not aspire to any detailed acquaintance with actualities.

To foreign observers the greatest danger ahead of Americans in the Philippines has from the first appeared to be their love of phrases, their profound belief in democracy as a cure for all ills, their conviction that salvation is to be found only in "the American influence brought to bear on them and the control exercised by the civil governor and white officials." More and more control being found necessary, sham autonomy has led step by step to an "extraordinary degree of centralization," in which everything is referred to the governor. The result is a weak paternal regime and an infinite multiplication of bureaus that consume a vast quantity of stationery with little practical issue. "It is possible that the American capacity for pushing things through may enable them to surmount the red-tape barriers and do some really practical work in the Philippines; but the unique opportunity they had for teaching the Latin Malays a lesson in doing, as opposed to talking, is irretrievably lost." That is the fundamental error of the American policy in the Philippines.—Sydney Brooks, in Harper's Weekly.

## TOBIN BRONZE.

The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company send us a copy of the following letter from Mr. Robert Jacobs, which will undoubtedly interest many of our readers. The Vigilant was built in 1883 by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company and was the first cup-defending yacht to have a hull made of the famous Tobin bronze:

City Island, N. Y., May 10, 1904.  
The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company,  
99 John street, New York City:  
Gentlemen: Replying to your favor of

the 9th in reference to the condition of the plates of the Tobin Bronze cup-defender Vigilant, I take pleasure in stating that Vigilant has been on storage in my yard and under my care for the past two seasons and I have never discovered the slightest disintegration or corrosion in the Tobin bronze plates, nor the rivets in the hull. Her plates to-day are as smooth as a mirror. None of the rivets, to the best of my knowledge and belief, have ever been replaced since she has been built, and they show no signs of weakness or leaking in any portion of the hull, which is marvelous considering that Vigilant will be eleven years old this June.

In my opinion there is no better metal for the hull of a yacht than Tobin bronze, and there is no expense in connection with keeping the hull in good condition. Yours truly,

ROBERT JACOB.

## HOW IT IS DONE.

A youthful aspirant for promotion in the line of gunnery, at his examination said: "The 13-inch gun is fired by electricity." "Well," said the interrogator, "explain it more fully."

"There is a hole in the gun, sir," continued the boy; "they turn the electricity into it and when it gets full the gun goes off." He is now studying up for the next examination.—The Badger, U.S.S. Wisconsin.

Speaking of the Russian Cossacks, a writer in Black and White says: "No wonder the Cossack is a famous horseman. A sympathetic writer has recently described the average career of the future warrior. At the age of three he learns to ride astride a horse in the courtyard of his father's house. Two years later he shows himself on horseback in the village street and exercises with his young comrades. No wonder that at the age of 20 he seems almost to be one flesh with the sturdy beast that carries him. Under the present regime there are no less than fifty-one regiments of Cossacks, under eleven main tribal divisions. Chief of these are the Cossacks of the Don. Besides these are the Cossacks of the Kouban, Terek, Astrakhan, the Ural, Orenberg, Siberia, Semirietichie, the Trans-Baikal, the Pri-Amur and the Ussuri. The last five are represented in the 50,000 reported to be available for service between Lake Baikal and the Pacific. The Cossack has his own manual of instructions. Every member of the squadron is a trick rider, who could put the cleverest circus acrobat to shame, and the firing exercises introduce features which only clever riders with clever animals could perform. On campaign, moreover, the Cossack is particularly useful, as he is accustomed to scanty food and extreme cold, while no better forager has yet been discovered in the armies of Europe. In 1877 a Cossack regiment covered seventy miles in twenty-four hours and reports from Corea show that Cossack scouts have made daring dashes to the

south, in spite of the immense superiority of the Japanese forces in the triangle of Seoul and Ping-yang and Gensan. Since 1875 the Cossacks of the Russian army have been brigaded with the regular cavalry, and their peculiar qualities as a fighting force have, perhaps, deteriorated by their submission to discipline.

Officers and their families in search of a pleasant resort in which to spend the summer months will be interested in the advertisement of "Lake View-in-the-Pines, Lake St. Catherine, Vt.," which appears in another column. The proprietors, Messrs. I. H. and D. C. Francisco, have issued a handsome illustrated booklet describing the special attractions of their house. They will be glad to send this on request.

The leading article of the July Century will be an authoritative description of "The New West Point," the first so far published on the subject, with drawings from the architects' plans. The text is from the pen of Sylvester Baxter, and the drawings, the frontispiece in color, have been made by Otto Bacher, Harry Fenn, Bertram Goodhue, Birch Long, Jules Guérin, and Dawson-Watson.

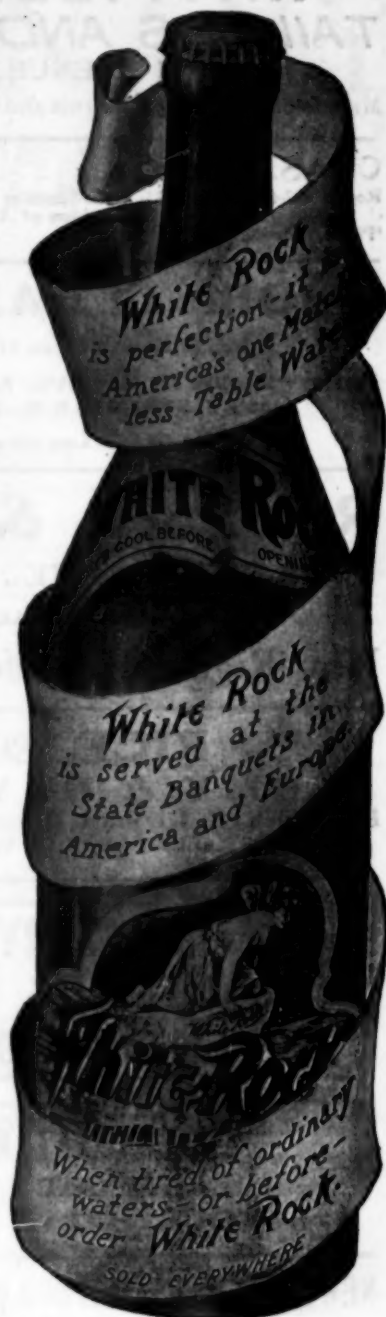
An English warship recently arrived at Puerto Arenitas, and saluted the flag of Costa Rica with twenty-one guns. It took the gunners of Costa Rica two hours to answer the salute. They only had one old muzzle loader, which had to be allowed to cool after each round. But the salute was got through in the course of the day.

At the recent convention of the National Hardware Association at Atlanta, Ga., Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle Works of Fitchburg, Mass., distributed handsome souvenirs in the form of a black leather purse bearing the firm trade mark and the dates 1871-1904 stamped on the inside.

Black, Starr and Frost, the well known jewelry house of New York city, announce that their store will be closed all day on Saturdays during the months of July and August, and Saturday, Sept. 3, and at 5 p.m. on other days of the week from June 13 until Sept. 19.

The "Roosevelt March," a composition by H. Welcker, published by Adair Welcker, 331 Pine street, San Francisco, has met with considerable favor among military bands, having been played by the bands at West Point and Annapolis among others.

The 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment recently arrived at Aden, homeward bound, after an absence of twenty years from England.



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No. 557,835, April 7, 1896.	No. 652,970, July 3, 1900.	No. 716,069, December 16, 1902.
" 575,890, January 26, 1897.	" 676,820, June 18, 1901.	" 716,844, December 23, 1902.
" 581,213, April 20, 1897.	" 695,218, March 11, 1902.	" 717,101, December 30, 1902.
" 591,851, October 19, 1897.	" 700,528, September 9, 1902.	" 719,235, January 27, 1903.
" 611,638, October 6, 1898.	" 710,473, October 7, 1902.	" 725,970, April 14, 1903.
" 617,790, January 17, 1899.	" 712,514, November 4, 1902.	" 728,227, April 21, 1903.
" 638,242, December 5, 1899.	" 714,921, December 2, 1902.	" 729,708, April 28, 1903.
" 650,758, May 29, 1900.	" 715,395, December 9, 1902.	" 729,947, May 5, 1903.
" 738,735, Sept. 9, 1903.	" 724,222, March 8, 1904.	" 754,464, March 16, 1904.

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